The Literary Digest

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

"She Snoops to Conquer"

THAT, BY EDITORIAL AGREEMENT, seems a fitting title for the Nye-McCormick drama now holding the national stage before an audience of 122,000,000.

"Snoopers Snooped" and "Trailers Trailed" are other titles picked by editorial critics of this play, in which a woman, finding herself shadowed, turns the tables by tracking the tracker.

Occupying the star rôle in the comedy, farce, or melodrama—depending upon one's view-point—we find Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick, of Illinois, a tall, slender mother, who wants to be the first woman elected to the United States Senate.

Playing opposite her is Senator Gerald P. Nye, of North Dakota, the slim, trim, boyish-looking chairman of the Senate's campaign-investigating committee.

Between these two, Republicans both, centers the conflict which all good dramas must have. But besides the element of conflict, we have action and suspense, carried along on a crackling dialog of defiance and denunciation; an atmosphere of mystery and intrigue; a background of wealth and political power.

P. & A. photograph

"What Is Nye Going to Do About It?"

Is the defiant demand of Ruth Hanna McCormick, admitting she had the Senator shadowed.

DETECTIVES glide about here and there, detectives trailing detectives. There is dark talk of a woman spy, of bribes, tapped telephones, and stolen papers. Offstage is heard the steady roll of editorial thunder, and from the gallery come catcalls and cheers.

How will the play end? What will the dénouement be? Nobody seems able to guess. But standing in the wings awaiting his cue is the handsome, florid, bewhiskered Democratic hero, ex-Senator James Hamilton Lewis, eager to dash in and run away with the November election.

In a sort of prolog, the play began several months ago when Mrs. McCormick appeared before Senator Nye's committee, in Washington, as recounted in our issue of May 17, and told of spending about a quarter of a million dollars of her own money to capture the Republican Senatorial nomination. Additional expenditures in her behalf, we read, brought the total up to $319,000.

An intermission followed, and then the curtain rose for a startling Act I. Shortly after dispatches from Fargo, North Dakota, revealed that a mysterious somebody was having Senator Nye shadowed in his own bailiwick, Mrs. McCormick, in Chicago, issued a blazing statement admitting that she was responsible, giving her reasons therefor, and demanding: "What is Senator Nye going to do about it?" Her full statement to the press follows:

"Newspaper dispatches report that United States Senator Gerald P. Nye, Chairman of the Special Senate Investigating Committee, is 'indignant' because private investigators have been examining the methods and affiliations of himself and of his agents.

"Senator Nye wants to know who did it.

"I did it.

"I am still doing it; and the results have already justified my course.

"What is Senator Nye going to do about it?

"When the committee began its inquiry into Senatorial primary campaign expenditures, I immediately laid before it a detailed statement of my personal campaign expenditures. It was the most complete statement ever submitted to a Senate committee by a candidate. I voluntarily supplemented that information with another later full report of my expenses, incurred by others in my behalf.

"Meanwhile, after the Chicago hearings opened, last July, and while I still was assisting the committee in every way possible, what took place? Prosecution became persecution.

"My offices were broken into and my private and business correspondence files were rifled.

"Spies invaded my living quarters.

"My residence and office telephone wires were tapped, and they are still under supervision.

"In making my own investigation of the Nye investigators, I have acted in self-defense. If Senator Nye is indignant, so am I, a Congressman-at-large.

"The men investigating Senator Nye and his agents have made no mystery of their actions. In North Dakota they called on citizens openly, told what they were after, and left their cards and addresses. On one occasion, one of these investigators attended a meeting of citizens in which Senator Nye's methods were freely discust.

"I believe that I voice the sentiments not only of the people of Illinois but of the country at large when I express resentment at the methods of Senator Nye.

"I repeat, what is Senator Nye going to do about it?"

SENATOR NYE did not wait long to retort. After a couple of Chicago hearings, at which Mrs. McCormick's detectives were questioned in a preliminary investigation, he gave out this statement, as quoted by the Chicago *Tribune*:

"There has been available evidence indicating that it could be ultimately shown that a certain candidate for the Senate was at least indirectly responsible for the engagement of detectives to operate against the investigating committee and its employees.

"But in view of what is known of the shoddy, scabby, unprincipled, unconscionable, contemptible method and practise employed by those engaged to do this work, I was amazed to read the statement of this candidate, in which guilt of such employment was admitted.

"'What is Nye going to do about it?' is a question contained in this confession by the candidate.

"In the face of the vast possibilities in such a program as had

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apparently been planned by these detectives, and in fear of the great and lasting injury which might be the reward for doing anything other, I presume it was expected that the committee would be prevailed upon by its chairman to retreat from its work in Illinois.

"But, while admitting that there might be truth in one individual's prophecy that when this private investigation of myself was finished, and its results were made known, 'Nye would be selling papers on the depot platform at Fargo, North Dakota, or grinding a hand-organ for a dancing monkey,' my answer to the question of the Senate candidate as to what I shall do about it is only this:

"That, no matter how unpleasant and distasteful is the responsibility in Illinois, I shall, as far as I am able to do so, continue to guide the investigation in Illinois along those same lines thus far followed by the committee, lines which can be accepted as a credit to the legislative body which we serve, and in such a manner as will be ultimately approved by the most severe of honest and unprejudiced critics of the Senate, and to follow this course with continuing instruction to our very small staff to use none but clean and honorable methods in ascertaining facts which have relation to the conduct and expenditures of any campaign for the United States Senate.

"The committee will not be diverted from its clearly defined duty by any smoke-screen laid down through a will to threaten, intimidate, and influence."

"Shoddy, Contemptible"

That is what Senator Nye calls Mrs. McCormick's investigation.

SENSATIONAL testimony about the shadowing of Senator Nye was brought out at the second Chicago hearing. Quoting Parke Brown, of *The Tribune:*

"An offer to return approximately $150, supposed to have come out of its appropriation, was made yesterday to the United States Senate Committee investigating the campaign expenditures of Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick.

"After carefully arranging the currency in sheaf, W. C. Dannenberg, employed by Mrs. McCormick to investigate the investigators who were investigating her, held the money out toward Senator Gerald P. Nye, of North Dakota, chairman of the committee.

"'I don't know who it belongs to,' Dannenberg said. 'I don't know whether it belongs to the United States Senate or—'

"'Well,' said Chairman Nye, when the witness hesitated, 'it looks as tho it might belong to the Government in some way.'"

BUT there the subject was dropt, and Dannenberg returned the money to his pocket. Continuing:

"Dannenberg's story of how the money came into his hands was brief. He said that a Nye committee employee had tried to bribe a Dannenberg operative, that the operative took the money and reported the incident to his chief, that for three weeks the Dannenberg agent was on the pay-roll of the Nye man, but turned the money over to his chief regularly, meanwhile fooling the Nye agent into thinking he was getting some valuable information about the work of the Dannenberg agency."

THE man who, Dannenberg said, paid the money over as a representative of the Senate committee was David S. Groh, a Chicago private detective. Reading on:

"Senator Porter H. Dale, of Vermont, who sat with Senator Nye, denied that Groh was working for the committee. But Dannenberg insisted upon the truth of his statement and said he was convinced the committee members did not know what their employees were doing in the McCormick case.

"Dannenberg testified that he had been retained by Mrs. McCormick, that the retainer was $1,500, paid to him in cash at his request, and that he would submit an additional bill when his work is completed. He said he sent C. Clark Albers to Fargo to gather 'biographical' information about Senator Nye, that he had caused the Senator to be shadowed in Glacier Park, and that he had investigated the chief employees of the committee."

AFTER Dannenberg testified that he had told Albers to investigate openly in Fargo, Senator Dale asked the witness why an investigation of Senator Nye had been thought necessary—

"'It was the result of several incidents,' said Dannenberg. 'There was the breaking into Mrs. McCormick's farm office, and the taking of books and papers. There was apparent interference with her telephones. There was a strange woman hidden in the closet of her room at the Drake, after a hearing here. There was the shadowing and the calling on the telephone.'

"'Does she attribute that to this committee?' asked Senator Dale.

"'To some one acting for this committee,' was the answer.

"'That's a pretty serious charge,' said Senator Dale, 'and if it is based on fact, it is deplorable.'"

AND Senator Dale went on to say that "these revelations as to the conclusions you and Mrs. McCormick have drawn are all new to me." Continuing:

"'What makes you suppose that employees of the committee broke into Mrs. McCormick's office?' asked Senator Dale.

"'The nature of the articles they took, and the obvious fact that the purpose was not robbery.'

"Senator Dale stated at some length that members of the committee knew Mrs. McCormick, and never heard any suggestions that could be considered as reflections upon her.

"'But she,' he continued, 'apparently thinks we are first-class, contemptible crooks—I'd like to use stronger language—since she says we employ crooks, robbers, and women who conceal themselves in closets. I'd say we are, if we're doing that.'"

An Eye for a Nye

—Hungerford in the Pittsburgh "Post-Gazette."

To complicate the political situation still further, Mrs. Lottie Holman O'Neill, a gray-haired mother and a pioneer woman legislator of Illinois, announces that she will enter the Illinois Senatorial race as a bone-dry. This action, we are told, comes as a result of Mrs. McCormick's announcement that, instead of clinging to the dry cause come what may, she will be guided by the Illinois Prohibition referendum, on November 4.

Mrs. O'Neill's entry causes many observers to predict that she will injure Mrs. McCormick's chances by capturing the dry vote, and, consequently, help ex-Senator Lewis, a wet. Later dispatches bring word that "Illinois Drys Split on Policy at Polls," with the Anti-Saloon League declaring for Mrs. O'Neill and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union opposing a stand on candidates, but concentrating on the Prohibition referendum.

As for off-stage editorial thunder, we have been hearing plenty of it

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What Do You Know About That?

Test your knowledge by the questions below. If you can not answer them, turn to the pages indicated. Each one counts 5.

1. How can a minister raise a family of nine on an income of $2,450? (p. 19).
2. What is "the salt of old age"? (p. 26).
3. Who has been dubbed "The Little Mussolini of Latin America"? (p. 32).
4. What beacon could guide flyers 600 miles apart? (p. 37).
5. Where is the smallest elevator in the world? (p. 40).
6. What President of a republic once argued himself out of execution? (p. 32).
7. What is the pyatiletka? (p. 14).
8. What is the treachery in carbon-monoxid? (p. 26).
9. Can the Bolshevists teach us any good lesson on raising children? (p. 20).
10. What is Governor Roosevelt's stand on Prohibition? (p. 8).
11. What is the longest broadcast record? (p. 24).
12. What is Lincoln's "leg-case"? (p. 15).
13. What new market is opened to Southern cotton growers? (p. 23).
14. What is the advantage of not owning a home? (p. 50).
15. How do automobile makers plan to stabilize their business? (p. 46).
16. How would the sixty-four "kings" of America help business? (p. 48).
17. Who is the new Senator from Maine? (p. 7).
18. What woman recently put detectives on Senator Nye's trail? (p. 5).
19. What South American countries have new revolutionary Presidents? (p. 10).
20. What wrecked the Santo Domingo hurricane? (p. 9).

already, and it is growing louder as the play nears its climax.

Some papers praise Mrs. McCormick's defiant action; others condemn it. Likewise, some laud and defend Senator Nye, while others denounce him. Many papers call the whole affair a disgusting business, and rap both principals.

One conspicuous commentator is Calvin Coolidge, who, in one of his syndicated articles, declares that "for a legislative committee . . . to direct a force of detectives against candidates as tho they were suspected of criminal action does not comport with the dignity of a great deliberative body." Furthermore, "tainted elections can be handled in a dignified way on the floor of the Senate. They do not warrant a dangerous invasion of executive functions and State rights."

Agreeing with him, the Baltimore *Evening Sun* (Ind. Dem.), which "holds no brief for Ruthless Ruth," asserts "it is unthinkable that the framers of the Constitution intended to give the Senate the right to dictate to the people of any State in the matter of nominations for the Senate."

Turning to those papers which applaud Mrs. McCormick, we find the Cincinnati *Times-Star* (Rep.) complimenting the daughter of Mark Hanna "on giving a bunch of extra-constitutional meddlers a needed lesson." Bluntly, the Helena *Independent* (Ind. Dem.) proclaims its hope that "Mrs. McCormick will unearth something which will give the country printer from North Dakota something to explain," and the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.) wants her to keep up the fight "until something like self-respect is beaten into the brains of the Caraways, the Nyes, and their ilk."

But the thunder rolls just as loud the other way.

"There is no doubt that the Senate's preelection investigation of campaign expenditures, through the select committee of which Senator Nye is chairman, is a legitimate exercise of its constitutional functions," declares the Charleston *Gazette* (Dem.), and the Detroit *News* (Ind.) follows this up with the statement that "the outlay of huge sums to win Senate seats is a valid subject for investigations and action."

Mrs. McCormick "has just about cooked her own goose," snaps the New York *Telegram* (Ind.). "She did not merely use her great wealth to make a cowardly and underhanded assault upon a prospective fellow Senator," says the St. Louis *Star* (Ind.), "but she challenged the United States Senate itself."

There is no "possible moral defense of her action," asserts the Grand Rapids *Herald* (Ind. Rep.), for "if Senator Nye is a horse-thief or a kidnaper, that has nothing at all to do with whether or not Mrs. McCormick spent too much money in her primary campaign."

Squabbling Over Maine's Election

"A SWEEPING INDORSEMENT of the policies and record of President Hoover."

That is the significance of the Maine election, according to John Q. Tilson, Eastern director of the National Republican Congressional Committee.

But it is more than that, declares Senator Fess, the Republican National Chairman. "It is a stinging rebuke to the Democrats in their efforts to make a campaign issue of the distress of the people in a world-wide economic depression." Analyzing the election, in which the Republicans elected a Senator, a Governor, and four Congressmen, Senator Fess goes on:

"The reply of the Maine voters to the Democratic talk that in enacting a tariff to protect the American wage-earners the nation loses because of a fancied offense to foreign countries also should convince the Democrats that concern about foreign interests as against American interests is always a losing issue.

"The vote in Maine is an indorsement of President Hoover and clearly demonstrates that in spite of the malicious attacks that have been directed against him, he not only is holding the support of the people but is gaining in their esteem because of the fine constructive record his Administration has achieved in the face of tremendous difficulties."

The majority of Wallace H. White, Jr., who was elected Senator, of about 30,000, represents the average Republican margin for this office, we read.

Governor Gardiner, however, was returned to office by a majority of only 16,000, as compared to his 80,000 majority two years ago. But the Republicans point out that the total vote was light, and contend that this reduced majority "represents little more than the off-year backwash."

Hence there would at least seem to be no decisive indication that the old slogan, "As Maine goes, so goes the nation," has been strengthened by this election. The barometer theory, we are reminded, is that the size of the Republican majority in this Republican State indicates how the Republicans will fare in the later vote in other States. A large majority would forecast a general victory in November; a small majority, a defeat.

Democratic spokesmen not only are contending that Maine as a barometer is "a myth long since exploded," but declare themselves "satisfied" with the election.

The result "surprizes no one except Republican spokesmen," asserts Jouett Shouse, chairman of the Democratic National Executive Committee, adding that it is no more significant for the Republicans to carry Maine than for the Democrats to win in the South. And Mr. Shouse is "entirely satisfied with the outlook in other sections of the country."

"The vote was light, totaling but 147,000, the smallest since

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1920, when women were granted suffrage, and compared to a total of 213,000 two years ago," says the Associated Press, which gives us this day-after view of the election:

"Indorsement of the Hoover Administration by Maine voters was claimed by Republican leaders to-day in the victory of major candidates in yesterday's election, while Democratic spokesmen termed it a 'victory in defeat.'

"Republicans said the 30,000 majority given Representative Wallace H. White, Jr., of Lewiston, in his contest with Frank H. Haskell of Portland for the United States Senatorship showed that the State stood squarely behind the President.

"Democrats foresaw 'a portent of disaster for the Republicans throughout the nation' and 'a harbinger of hope for a rejuvenated Democracy' in the increased percentages which Haskell and Edward C. Moran, Jr., of Rockland, their Governorship candidate, amassed over those of two years ago.

"The campaign was waged almost entirely on national issues, with Republican orators, assembled from the two branches of Congress, sounding the praises of the Administration, and Haskell and Moran, with no outside aid, attacking it on the charge of responsibility for business depression, unemployment, and other alleged national ills."

The result of this election "shows nothing certain," writes Clinton W. Gilbert, Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, who tells us that "conditions in Maine as they would affect the voters hardly parallel those in other parts of the country." "On the whole," he continues, "Maine is more prosperous than most of the States. It has not been hit by the drought, and the tariff has aided its farmers."

Quotations from a Republican paper and a Democratic paper will indicate the trend of editorial comment. Says the New York *Herald Tribune* (Rep.):

"The Maine election returns failed to justify the rosy hopes of a political reaction indulged in by the Democratic national leaders. Maine's September vote is always a pretty fair measure of the trend of sentiment in Presidential and Congressional campaigns. It is a barometer which rarely errs. Monday's results disclosed no abnormal variations of feeling in the Pine Tree State—no material response to expectations of an anti-Republican underground swell in the November elections.

"The result in Maine is highly satisfactory from the Republican point of view."

And this from the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.):

"So far as Maine justifies predictions, its verdict foreshadows a heavy Republican loss of representatives in States less one-sided politically. But the G. O. P. can lose fifty seats before it loses the House, and there is still time before election for favorable news, such as reviving trade and industry or a rise in the price of wheat, to soften resentment in the ranks of the usually faithful. Maine must be counted as a favorable portent for Democracy, but the election will not go to either party by default."

As for the accuracy of the State's election as a forecaster, "Maine is not a reliable barometer in off years," according to an article put out by Claude E. Robinson, of the Council for Research in the Social Sciences, Columbia University:

"Tests of the Maine barometer, covering the period from 1874 to 1926, show that in off-year Congressional elections, there is very little relationship between Republican strength registered at the Maine ballot-box in September, and the ability of the Republican party to gather votes throughout the nation in November."

In Presidential years, however, Mr. Robinson added, "Maine is a somewhat better barometer."

Repeal Federal Prohibition

Says Governor Roosevelt of New York.

Roosevelt for Repeal

GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT'S DECLARATION for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment forces the wet-dry issue into the forefront of New York State's election this fall.

And nationally, politicians and the press take his declaration as a bid for the Presidency in 1932.

In an open letter to United States Senator Wagner, Mr. Roosevelt says that "the time has come to *stop talking and seek action*," in view of resentment against the results of the Eighteenth Amendment:

"It is not merely a matter of the Volstead Law or the Jones act, or any other piece of mere legislation, Federal or State, under the Eighteenth Amendment—it is the Amendment itself.

"The force and effect of the Eighteenth Amendment can be eliminated, of course, only by a new constitutional amendment. This would supersede and abrogate the Eighteenth Amendment, and substitute therefor a new constitutional provision. That is clear.

"The fundamental of a new amendment must be the restoration of real control over intoxicants to the several States. The sale of intoxicants through State agencies should be made lawful in any State of the Union where the people of that State desire it, and, conversely, the people of any State should have the right to prohibit the sale of intoxicants, if they so wish, within its own borders."

For States that would continue Prohibition, Mr. Roosevelt emphasizes the protective duty of the Federal Government; the saloon must not come back; home rule should extend to the right of cities, villages, or towns by popular vote to enact local prohibition.

Among the wets, the New York *World* points out that Governor Roosevelt "abides by the traditional State's-rights theory of the Democratic party," and endorses the "justice and wisdom" of his utterances. The Buffalo *Courier-Express* thinks it would be a happy thing if the Republican party convention should "take a like course and thus make action unanimous."

W. T. Anderson of the Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph* says:

"The effect of his pronouncement will be to array all of the political Bishops against his nomination, as in case of Al Smith, except that they won't have the Catholic Church as an additional reason for opposing him and the Democratic party. We doubt seriously if there is sufficient dry sentiment now to turn Southern States against him."

For the drys, Fred A. Victor, Superintendent of the State Anti-Saloon League, says:

"If Governor Roosevelt thinks a bungstarter is a fair emblem under which to run for President, he will have to learn by the same experience, as did Al Smith, that there is no political future in booze in this country.

"Everything which the Governor protests against existed in greater force under the system he now recommends.

"Governor Roosevelt is half Socialist, anyway, since he wants the State to go into the power business, and he may see no moral difference between a power-house and a brewery."

The Utica (N. Y.) *Press* observes that:

"The New York City scandals are assuming more political significance than would have been anticipated a few weeks ago. If light wines and beer can drown Manhattan's troubles that may be a good move from his view-point. But so far as being greatly exercised because the Governor has uttered a wet pronouncement—that goes to the 'Uh-huh' department."

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Keystone

The Airman's Camera Shows Us Stricken Santo Domingo

Picture taken before the task of clearing away hurricane debris or disposing of the dead and injured natives began.

Hurricane-Wrecked Santo Domingo

SANTO DOMINGO, CAPITAL of the island Dominican Republic, with only 400 houses standing, squads digging bodies from the débris to add to funeral pyres of the dead, emergency tent hospitals for thousands of injured, and probably 30,000 homeless and hungry people, looks like a city bombed from the air in modern warfare.

Yet the other side of the picture shows relief airplanes from Port au Prince, Porto Rico, Cuba, and the United States carrying Red Cross officials, doctors, nurses, serums and other medical supplies, and delivering food at speed equaling if not exceeding that of the hurricane.

Aerial photographs vividly show the devastation of two-thirds of the city area of this oldest white man's settlement in the New World, and the first complete air reconnaissance by United States Marines tells how the island wrecked the storm after the storm had ruined the capital:

"The hurricane traveled northwest from Santo Domingo in an area twenty-five miles wide and toward Santiago. It struck one of the mountain ranges at its steepest part, wiping the face of the mountain clean. The hurricane then went up into the air, caromed from the top of one range to another, cleaning the tops of the mountain ranges, but was apparently unable again to descend. The storm then passed over Santiago, Moca and Le Vega and on out to sea without any serious damage, except in the first fifty miles."

WEATHER Bureau warnings of the development of this "curse of the Caribbean," at this season of the year served to keep shipping with one exception out of the hurricane's path, but had no power to divert its murderous course.

Early estimates reported by our Minister to the Dominican Republic were 1,500 native dead and 5,000 injured. A later Associated Press dispatch reported 4,000 dead. Estimates of property damage run from $20,000,000 to $40,000,000.

Pilot E. F. White of the Pan-American Airways, who had landed at Santo Domingo two hours before the hurricane struck, gave these details to the Associated Press:

"Four other men and myself took refuge in a hotel when the storm began. About noon the skylights blew off and the shutters crashed in. From then on the wind and rain increased.

"It was apparent that the center of the storm passed over Santo Domingo. At about 2:30 P.M. the wind reached its highest velocity. Then there was thirty minutes of dead calm. The skies brightened a little, and I thought the sun was going to come out.

"About 3 o'clock the wind changed from the north to the opposite direction. The second blow was not as severe as the first.

"Destruction in the city was terrific. None of the buildings, except those made of concrete, stood up. Many of the buildings still standing are badly damaged. Water, light and telephone service was paralyzed.

"After the storm subsided, dead and injured were seen on every hand. It was horrible, but I saw no signs of great hysteria or excitement. The people seemed dazed. Bodies were laid out on the streets for possible identification. Many are being burned on huge funeral pyres. Prisoners in the jail were put to work helping the natives. Martial law was declared, and food supplies were put under guard."

THE United States legation was unroofed. President Trujillo left his wrecked executive offices and set up government headquarters in the ancient Fort Ozama. The famous Spanish cathedral with its reputed tomb of Columbus and other colonial monuments of the city are said to be practically undamaged.

Porto Rico, forty-five miles away, still engaged in recovering from the terrific hurricane just two years ago, was first to send relief by planes and ships, the latter unable to dock in the swollen and débris-choked harbor of the river Ozama.

Our press stresses the responsibility of the United States to contribute relief in this emergency, not merely as neighbors, but because of a kind of governmental stewardship still exercised in customs administration by an American—a species of receivership dating back to 1905. Our naval occupation of the country for some fifteen years and the later financial reforms recommended by the Dawes Commission and adopted by the Dominican Government are recalled. In the circumstances, typically urges the Manchester *Union:*

"We have an additional debt to assume in providing every possible means of succor to a people greatly stricken by death and subjected to a financial loss which, coming after Santo Domingo has been for many months in the grip of economic depression, must be staggering indeed."

A characteristic Southern press comment of the Mobile, Alabama, *Register* reads:

"The people of the Gulf coast are grateful to those stalwart and immovable mountains of Santo Domingo.

"It is felt that they have served to avert and ward off havoc and destruction from a wide reach of mainland. They have given hope that some man-made means may eventually be devised to neutralize the violence of hurricanes.

"Already detonating-towers have been suggested by a scientist as offering possibility of dissipating these storms by means of heavy discharges tending to set up counter-air movements in the path of an advancing wind. The mountains have done it, and man will not rest content until he also has done it, for man has moved mountains, which hurricanes can not do."

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"Contagious Revolt" in Latin America

"LIKE NINEPINS, the 'strong men' of Latin America have been falling," announces the Brooklyn *Eagle*. For, first in Bolivia, General Galindo supplants President Siles; next, in Peru, Colonel Cerro succeeds President Leguia, outspoken friend of Uncle Sam; then in Argentina General Uriburu takes the place of President Irigoyen, most determined opponent of cooperation with the United States; while dispatches report further revolutionary activities in parts of Brazil, Chile, and Cuba.

In Argentina, President Irigoyen staved off the end of his rule for a week or so by military and naval maneuvers and resort to the appointment of Vice-President Martinez as President. But both Army and Navy are said to have joined in taking the capital city of Buenos Aires while the population celebrated the triumphant revolution. Irigoyen's fleeing motor-car was intercepted at La Plata where, ill and derby-hatted as usual, he signed his resignation. Next day Martinez, confronted with the alternative of resignation or imprisonment, reluctantly capitulated.

Keystone

Off With the Old

Hipolito Irigoyen, deposed President in Argentina's Revolution.

First elected President in 1916, and then reelected, after the De Alvear Administration, in 1928, Hipólito Irigoyen's second term had been marked by favorable trade-treaty relations with Great Britain and refusal to appoint a representative of ambassadorial rank to the United States. Acclaimed as "Argentina's Powerful Man of the People," this eighty-year-old leader of the Radical party persisted in living in an apartment above the cigar-store of a friend, and dodged the cameramen until the occasion of Mr. Hoover's "unwelcome" visit caught him unawares. His revolutionary accusers charge ambition, "do-nothingism," favoritism in Army and Navy promotions, and ruinous dictation over a servile Parliament.

JOSE F. URIBURU, who was appointed general-in-chief of the first district Army by Irigoyen in his first term, now heads the new government as Provisional President, and appoints a Cabinet of civilian members, except Army and Navy portfolios, to serve "until elections shall be held."

Argentina's overturn strikes our press as startling evidence of a "revolutionary epidemic" in Latin America.

"Economic depression," "good weather for revolutions," and the "no-reelection" bug are to blame for it, we are told by correspondents at Washington, a Pan-American news center.

An "American diplomat from Chile," quoted by Ashmun Brown of the Providence *Journal*, and several other correspondents, explains:

"Revolutionary activities are rife practically everywhere, based primarily on economic causes.

"These republics have been particularly hard hit in the world commercial depression.

"Many of them went heavily in debt—largely to American bondholders—for public-works improvements and for general-development purposes. That money is spent, only the property acquired and the obligation to pay interest remains, taxes are high, and business falls to a low ebb.

"The combination creates a situation ripe for the revolutionist who always is present in a Latin-American country, kept down only by the strong hand of military government."

EDITORS take this cue to stress difficult conditions of trade and unemployment, when the "outs" of the ruling classes have their chance to raid the "ins," with approval of the poorer masses of population. The Philadelphia *Public Ledger* points out that—

"Peru, Argentina, Brazil, and Cuba live for the most part by their exports.

"The prices of their commodities have been harshly reduced.

"Copper, which sold at twenty-four cents a pound last year, is now selling at eleven cents a pound.

"Coffee prices have had an even greater fall.

"The collapse of sugar prices left sections of Cuba in a state of economic prostration.

"This deflation has meant suffering for native populations. It has made what adventurous politicos in Latin-American countries call 'good weather for revolutions.'"

Keystone

On With the New

General Jose Francisco Uriburu, Revolutionary President of Argentina.

THE Chicago *Daily News* reminds us that in Latin America "the doctrine that republican government is government by laws, not by men, has not taken deep root":

"Governments are expected not only to reward their respective followers with jobs and favors, but to bring general prosperity. Especially is that true where dictators rule and national policies are determined and radically changed with little regard to political traditions or fundamental principles.

"In North America economic conditions create political issues and influence nominations and elections, but only in a constitutional way. The voters voice dissatisfaction at the polls, and thus force changes in legislation and policy. In South America, temperamental and other factors too easily translate political discontent into armed revolt."

SOME papers caution us against "snap judgment" and bunching all countries south of the Isthmus as "unsteady." The "revolution" in Bolivia, according to *The Detroit News*, for instance, in which students took part, "proved to be a wholesome democratic movement designed to restore popular government in the constitutional sense."

Spread of the "no-reelection" idea is at the bottom of the revolutionary disturbances, William Hard discovers. His syndicated correspondence in the Washington *Evening Star* informs us that this slogan explains the peaceful presidency of Rubio in Mexico—"a first-termer." Whereas, "it is second-termers and attempted life-termers who in general are producing the revolts." The principle underlying the "no-reelection" rule, we read, is that—

"A Latin-American President has so much centralized personal power that he can almost always reelect himself, if he so pleases, by methods bordering upon force, or even including it, and that therefore a reelection is not fair, and should be condemned and prevented in the name of a striving toward ultimate perfected political freedom."

Military risings against would-be self-perpetuating Presidents in Bolivia, Peru, Argentina, etc., are merely political measures to restore stabilized constitutionalism, from this point of view. The general situation, concludes Mr. Hard, is "'reelection' and trouble, and 'no reelection' and relative peace."

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TOPICS IN BRIEF

AND there is also the misemployment problem.—*Arizona Producer.*

THE living the world owes you is as hard to collect as any other bill.—*Greenville Piedmont.*

INCOME-TAX cut likely to remain. Now if we can only get the income to continue.—*Omaha World-Herald.*

A MEMPHIS man has a family Bible 315 years old. We don't know anything that gets less wear.—*American Lumberman.*

HOW can a gangster be decent when he must do business with the kind of prominent citizens who would do business with a gangster?—*Lancaster New Era.*

BUT what we are worrying about is hip-and-rum drivers. —*The Pathfinder.*

THOSE who are always trying to get a kick out of life frequently get it on the shins.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

MAYBE Einstein developed his theory that space is solid by observing that between ears.—*Nelson (B. C.) News.*

A MINORITY party is one that thinks up ideas that the other one can steal to keep itself in power.—*Austin American.*

THE oyster may be dumb in some ways, but it has sense enough to get a four months' vacation.—*Louisville Times.*

THIS drought relief they are talking about isn't the drought relief a lot of people have been thinking about. —*American Lumberman.*

THE trouble with Strong Man Rule, as illustrated in South America, is that it is a constant challenge to other strong men. —*Philadelphia Evening Public Ledger.*

SOME plants, we are told, derive benefit from the use of artificial light. The electric-light plant is one of them.—*The Humorist (London).*

And Now, an Unemployment Situation in South America

—Brown in the Chicago "Daily News."

THE German flyers landed in the harbor, swarmed over Wall Street, and captured the City Hall. All exactly as predicted by our nervous patriots in 1915.—*The New Yorker.*

THERE are seventeen million more people in the U. S. than there were ten years ago. Are those gunmen really trying?—*London Opinion.*

IT is estimated that colleges have developed 18,642 superior gentlemen who are now supported by dads who quit at the seventh grade.—*Publishers Syndicate.*

AT any rate, we believe France would have acted more effectively in the matter if it had chuckled Mr. Hearst out instead of chucking him out.—*Greenville Piedmont.*

IF we are to pay attention to what some farmers say, they would like to reorganize the Farm Board by breaking its Legge and taking its Hyde off.—*Brunswick Pilot.*

WHEN a candidate has the bad luck to lose his voice in the heat of a campaign, we have the world's finest example of a completely localized misfortune.—*San Diego Union.*

ON the old-fashioned, narrow highways, just wide enough for two cars to pass, many a time a couple of cars would collide. But now they're building highways much wider, enabling three or four cars to smash at one time.—*Judge.*

THE class-pin of the School of Experience is the safety-pin.—*Louisville Times.*

FROM now on maybe our mean temperatures won't be so mean.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

THE varieties of endurance contest may yet include endurance in some useful activity.—*Springfield Republican.*

READING Mr. Coolidge, you can't help wondering why he didn't feel free to say it while President.—*Harrisburg News.*

THE general public, says a writer, do not realize what modern composers are doing. Neither, we imagine, do some of the composers.—*The Humorist.*

CRIME will continue just as long as the public doesn't give a hang.—*Virginian-Pilot.*

THE sun may be a billion or so years old, but this year it's been acting like flaming youth. —*Arkansas Gazette.*

REPORTS say that King Carol will be crowned in the spring, but fail to say with what. —*Greenville Piedmont.*

FOR our part, we'll wait until they raise the putting greens three feet and let you use a cue.—*Milwaukee Leader.*

THE unemployment situation would be materially improved if all the candidates could be elected.—*San Diego Union.*

SANCHEZ CERRO has been elected President of Peru by a majority of 213 bayonets and seven cartridge bandoleers.—*Dallas News.*

IF the Government wishes to do something practical for the farmer, it might furnish mortgage-blanks free. — *Syracuse Post-Standard.*

WE read that there are many thieves who have reformed and now keep shops. Some of them, on the other hand, just keep shops.—*The Humorist.*

MARION TALLEY has grown tired of farming and announces that she is going to return to grand opera, where the notes will be much easier for her to handle.—*Louisville Times.*

ANOTHER thing Congress might have done to get rain would be to set a certain day aside and declare a national picnic.—*Judge.*

"£1,500,000 to Be Spent on Bridge," says a head-line. Somebody is apparently going to play with our last week's partner. —*London Opinion.*

THE deposed President of Peru is said to have been the pioneer insurance man in South America. Not unemployment insurance, obviously.—*Virginian-Pilot.*

IN Iceland there are five sheep to every inhabitant. That country, however, is too far away from Broadway to attract Wall Street brokers.—*Louisville Times.*

BEFORE sentencing a man for being in possession of twelve bottles of whisky, an American judge sampled the spirit. It was his duty, of course, to try the case.—*The Humorist.*

THE world's longest word has just been put together by etymologists. It is antidisestablishmentarianistically. As Mr. Winchell might say, it's little things like that that make big paragraphs like these.—*New York Evening Post.*

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FOREIGN COMMENT

The Soviet Drive on India

WITH FIGHTING OUTSIDE the very walls of Peshawur, with an Afridi chieftain defying the military authorities, and slaughtering a British officer under guise of a friendly parley, with all trains stopt between Peshawur and Nowshera on the main line of the Northwest Railway, there is worry enough to cause the British authorities great anxiety on India's Northwest Frontier.

So thinks the Montreal *Daily Star* of the latest tribal outburst in this region, which is the second within a few months. The first in June was repulsed, it is recalled, but apparently not with such emphasis as to convince the marauding Afridi tribesmen of the hopelessness of their cause.

The second uprising of wild tribesmen was noted in THE LITERARY DIGEST for August 23. And, now that the British seem to have quieted the Afridis, at least momentarily, it is of interest to learn just what is back of these tribal outbreaks.

Soviet Russia, ever since 1917, say British writers, has been trying to undermine the outworks of the British defenses of India which Soviet Armies were powerless to penetrate.

This objective was to be obtained, we are advised, by stirring up the Pathans on the northwest frontier of India, where they recently made bold and almost successful bids at the capture of Peshawur, the historic advance guard of India's northern marches.

His Fighting Days Are Over

In old age, the Afghan fighting man, when without family, is supported and sheltered by his tribe.

THE Pathans, it is said, were filled up with Soviet propaganda against England and, at the same time, thoroughly convinced of the Hindu canard that the English throughout India were on the run.

So they grabbed at the riches of the only considerable town of which they have any knowledge, not in any spirit of vindictiveness against the English, but to get hold of them before the Hindus—the "new self-styled masters of India"—could get them.

This is the claim of certain British writers, who say that, while crying down all Czardom, the Soviet Government took up the Czar's Central Asian task, where, during the World War, it had been dropt.

They commenced, it is said, by turning the principalities on the Russian side of the Afghan border into pseudo-republics. They brought "self-determination" to the banks of the Oxus, we are informed, acting on the Wilson-Briand principle of homogeneity of peoples, thus reaching a long arm at the Tajaks on the Afghan side.

Given success, it is averred, this would have been only the first step to the Sovietizing of the clans and races which make up Afghanistan, and which overlap and merge into one another in ill-defined ways.

A strong central government at Kabul, such as by good fortune once more exists to-day, would have defeated the scheme, according to a contributor to the weekly London *Graphic*, who signs himself "Mauser." He continues:

"We can therefore understand the apparent paradox of Russia backing, by every means overt and covert, both Amanullah who, in the name of 'progress,' made a dog-fight of his kingdom, and the ex-brigand, his enemy, who ousted him, and for a while turned chaos into Donnybrook Fair.

"To-day, Nadir Shah has fought his way back to Kabul. He rules Afghanistan strongly and well, and the Russian menace is, for the moment, scotched.

"But only to be driven into another channel.

"One of the worst inheritances of the war has been the insidious venom which some nations have found ready to their hand to reinforce, frequently to replace, clean and honorable fighting. Propaganda.

"With an Army nothing worth, and Afghanistan, at least for a time, an impassable barrier, the Soviets, masters of this most degraded form of warfare, set themselves to sap our Indian defenses from within.

"The Oriental mind being as secretive as it is, I doubt if we shall ever get a clear and connected history of the steps whereby the Soviets have undermined and, deny it how we will, have destroyed that Indian loyalty which, up to a decade ago, was so unquestionably ours.

"All that we can do is, from inferences based on obvious results, to prove the inevitable connection between the long-sighted plots against the peace of our buffer States, where most we need settled government; the subversive trick-words of democracy of an Indian pseudo-nationalism; of the infliction on India of that transatlantic vulgarity foreign to her very nature, 'self-determination'; of every form of alleged uplift which could clothe in seeming decency the Brahmin conspiracy against our rule.

"Use can not alter, nor custom stale, the infinite variety of the weapons they employ against us—none of which seem to have any direct connection with any other part, yet all joined together by the similar moral, mental, and material confusion in which they involve us."

BUT of all the unforgivable offenses the Soviet propagandists have committed against ethics, this contributor to *The Graphic* finds it hardest to forgive that which has bridged the wide, deep gap between the simple and virile clansmen of the northwest border, and the "scheming, cowardly Hindus who seek, at the bidding of their Soviet-inspired Brahmins, to take India from the British."

Time was, we are told, when the problems of the border were distinct from those of India, when it looked down from a healthy height on the word-mongers who talked and plotted and talked again. We read further:

"The radical difference in the outlook of the two points of view can never make them friends; but, for the moment, and through that same devilish Soviet cleverness which puzzles us even while

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it defeats us, the interests of manly Moslem and degenerate Hindu seem to jump together.

"The breach which the Brahmins have driven in the defenses of our morale has become the Pathan opportunity. The Hindu gives the signal; the tribes surge out from their crags and all but hold us to ransom. Oil and vinegar have mixed, at last; to the brewing of such a salad."

As to proof of his assertions, this writer concedes that any real proof will possibly never be found.

The hammer-and-sickle badges, the Red Shirts, and all the other dressing-up stunts which appeal to the transparently childish simplicity of the Pathan, he thinks, are a negligible symptom.

But what is unanswerable is that quite recently some influence, very far from British and foreign to their nature, has set the tribes to giving Britons "a lot of unwanted exercise and, at the same time, to the mouthing of democratic vulgarities." It is then explained:

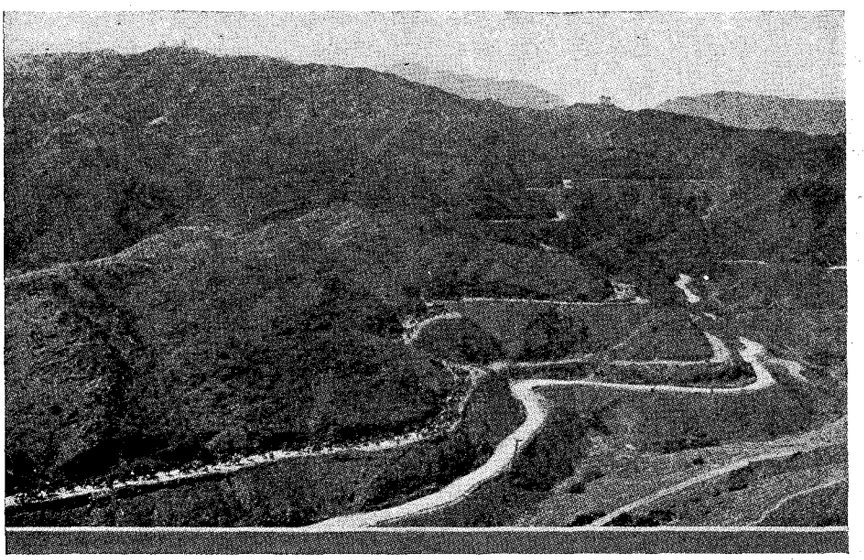
"Vulgarities, since the Pathan is, in all primitive essentials, a gentleman, and has no truck with the shoutings of Demos. For him the firm hand, the personal rule, and a clear, level-eyed love for the strong man who rules him. 'Uplift' is not for him.

"To those of us who know him well, the tribesman is indeed a gentleman. He may or, again, he may not prove to be the final and successful expression of the Soviet plot against India, and the royal catspaw of a baser hand. But of all the venomous and unforgetable things which I, for one, mark up against Soviet Russia is that it should have muddied the clear stream of border virility, and set the frontier tribesman to be bedfellow with the Brahmin.

"For this single crime against human decency, if for nothing else, the Russian has earned the nethermost rung of the pit."

The frontier problem of India, remarks Shanghai *North China Herald*, is unparalleled in any country in the world, and it adds:

"From the Pamirs to the Arabian Sea lies a strip of rugged, inhospitable country, inhabited by virile peoples, for whom through the centuries the struggle against the niggardly forces of nature for a precarious and pastoral existence is eked out by raiding and intertribal looting. Altho the various clans are allied by a common strain of Pathan blood, they are intensely individualistic, yet democratic, and, above all, cling to the primitive virtues. In that area, manhood is denied to any one until he has 'shot his man and begot his man.'"



From the weekly London *Graphic*

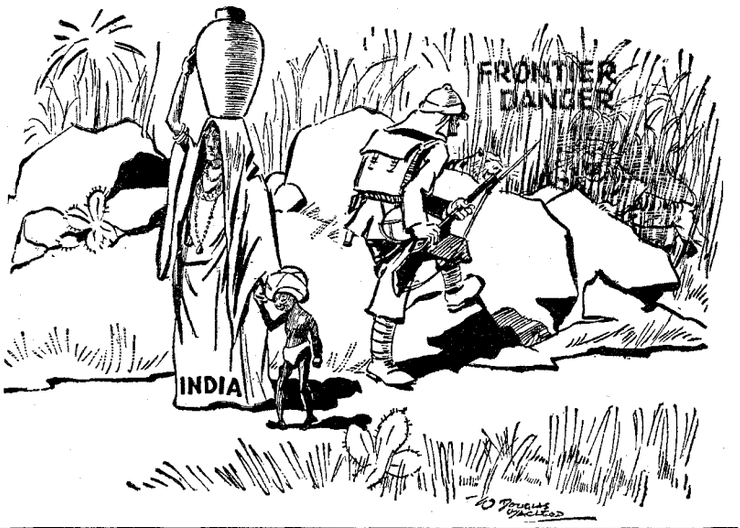
The Triple Road Through the Khyber

The triple road through the Khyber Pass, connecting Peshawur with Afghanistan. The top road is for marching troops, the middle for mechanical transport, and the bottom in the nullah bed for tribesmen on their trading occasions.

Germany's Financial Condition

"I MUST WARN THE COUNTRY against being misled by the momentary and relatively favorable condition of the Reich's finances into drawing conclusions as regards future developments."

This clear statement about Germany's financial condition was made by no less an authority than Finance Minister Dietrich, and it has elicited serious and sympathetic comment in the German press.



Britain Always on Guard at the Northwest Frontier

—The "Evening News" (Glasgow).

Notable among the newspapers imprest by the Finance Minister's speech is the *Berliner Tageblatt*, which points out that he has made it clear that the condition of the German treasury is "momentarily favorable."

That is to say, we are told, the State will be able to meet its indebtedness at the expiration of the various fiscal periods. No danger threatens such as that at the beginning of the year which led Dr. Schacht, then President of the Reichsbank, to drastic measures. This Berlin daily goes on to say:

"Punctual payment of State employees at that time seemed doubtful. Such embarrassment is for the immediate future obviated; obligations even for the end of the year are provided for.

"Current indebtedness has been reduced according to program, and in large part short-term credits have been met.

"This is encouraging and sufficient to deprive calamity-howlers of an excuse. A like encouragement is seen in the continued readiness of foreign countries to invest money in Germany, which the Finance Minister emphasizes as against 'the continuing flight' of German capital abroad, and which he interprets as showing that 'foreigners have more confidence in us than we have in ourselves.'

"The same characterization of 'momentarily favorable' was applied by the speaker to the market for government loans, which for a considerable time has not required artificial support. This market may be regarded as a barometer for judging the finances of the State."

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The Pyatiletka's Progress

IMMEDIATELY IT MUST BE SAID that Russia's pyatiletka is the Five-Year Plan of national development now being carried on in the Soviet Union.

Observers on the spot in Russia say there can scarcely be a more interesting economic experiment anywhere in the world.

On October 1, the second year of the pyatiletka will come to an end. If the present slogan—"The Five Year Plan in Four Years"—is realized, it is noted that half the time allotted for the completion of this ambitious effort to plot the graph of a nation's economic progress will have expired.

The Five Year Plan as outlined in *The Economic Review* of the Soviet Union, was published by the Amtorg Trading Corporation (New York), and quoted in THE LITERARY DIGEST for July 20, 1929. It stated in part that the plan—

"Provides for total capital investments in the five years beginning October 1, 1928, of $33,000,000,000, about 2½ times the actual investments in the past five years. A goodly share of this will go for the construction of industrial plants and for the purchase of foreign equipment and machinery. The foreign-trade program calls for imports of about $3,200,000,000 during the period. Among the outstanding projects scheduled for construction, and in most instances completion, during the five-year period, are two tractor factories with an output of 40,000 units per year each, an automobile factory with an output of 100,000 cars per annum, a score of steel mills to produce over 5,000,000 tons of steel per year, many chemical, textile, machine-building, electrotechnical, paper, glass, leather, and other factories, as well as a dozen or more large power plants, many mines, etc."

ACCORDING to a Moscow correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian*, the Five-Year Plan in many instances is already surpassing the figures expected to be attained, and this informant adds:

"In collective farming, for instance, 25 per cent. of the peasant households have already gone over to the cooperative method, altho the plan originally contemplated 20 per cent. in 1933.

"The first version of the pyatiletka called for the production of 22,000,000 tons of oil and 10,000,000 tons of cast-iron in 1933; now these figures have been revised upwards, respectively, to 38,000,000 and 17,000,000.

"During the current year, 221 new industrial enterprises, built at a cost of 839,600,000 rubles (nominally about $425,000,000) have begun to function; and the list of unusually large factories which have been completed comparatively recently includes a tractor plant in Stalingrad, an agricultural-machinery factory in Rostov, a paper-mill near Nizhni Novgorod, a pipe factory in Mariupol, oil refineries in Baku and Grozny, several electrical stations, etc.

"Unemployment, which was quite a serious problem in Russia up to last year, has been very sweepingly reduced, and an actual shortage of labor has made itself felt in some trades."

BUT there is another side of the picture, this Moscow correspondent points out sharply, and that is, that the unquestionable gains of the Five-Year Plan have been purchased at the cost of terrific sacrifices exprest in a definite lowering of the standard of living.

Apparently this is most evident in the field of food supply. Three or four years ago, it seems, any food products raised within Russia could be freely bought in the shops.

To-day, however, we are told that very little can be bought without a ration card or booklet, and the food allotments, which are issued at fixt and moderate prices on these booklets, are often ridiculously small. We read:

"The most favored classes, manual workers and children, have been receiving 200 grams (less than half a pound) of butter a month. On the free market butter has recently touched as high a price as eight rubles (nominally $4) a pound.

"With eight or ten meatless days a month the average citizen is allowed a quarter of a pound of coarse meat (sometimes in the form of salt meat or meat preserves) a day, and even this allowance is not always available.

"Eggs are doled out at the rate of five a month to the more favored categories on the rationed system, and prices on the free market are in the neighborhood of $1.50 a dozen.

"The supply of fruit and vegetables has been unsatisfactory and irregular during the summer months. The many empty shelves in the larger cooperative shops speak eloquently of the deprivations which the people are undergoing.

"These deprivations are not confined to food. The shortage of clothing was recently vividly illustrated when the sale of boots and shoes stopt completely in Moscow in State and cooperative shops. Now it has been resumed."

SEVERAL causes are given by this informant for the food and goods shortage. Simultaneously with the increased food demand resulting from the employment of hundreds of thousands of new workers on industrial construction, it is noted, a ruthless campaign was launched against the so-called kulaks or richer peasants. In many cases they were exiled and subjected to confiscation of their property, which was transferred to the collective farms. Then, we are advised:

"Partly as a result of the despair of the kulaks, partly because of the mistakes committed in pushing collectivization last winter, partly because of the poor supply of fodder, enormous numbers of cattle were slaughtered, and the marketable supply of meat dwindled to very small proportions.

"While it is claimed that the collective farms will more than replace the grain production of the expropriated kulaks, the concentration of these farms on grain leaves a gaping hole with such foodstuffs as meat, vegetables, fruit, and dairy products, of which the kulaks always produced more than the normal share."

Japan's Fear of the Radio

"DANGEROUS THOUGHTS" we often read about in the Japanese press. The expression applies to radicalism in general and, we are told, to Communism in particular.

The fear of foreign propaganda among the Japanese people has held back, it seems, the development of broadcasting by radio, which is now permitted in Japan and described as comparatively a new thing. The Tokyo *Japan Advertiser* observes:

"It is, of course, a new thing in the world at large, but it was several years after the United States and Europe had taken to this new diversion with great avidity before more conservative Japan looked upon it with favor and granted licenses for the first broadcasting station in the Empire and permitted private individuals to own and utilize receiving sets.

"There was some justification for this attitude. The fear of Communist propaganda here is a very real fear, whether actually justified or not. The fact that such a fear exists must be recognized.

"Vladivostok, Habarovsk, and other Soviet Russian cities with broadcasting stations, lie so close to the Empire of Japan that it would be easy, save for the restrictive regulations which have been put into effect, for them to flood the country with the doctrines which are subversive to the very basis of the Japanese State and of Japanese ethics.

"It is true that the broadcasting from these cities of Siberia is sent out in the Russian language, but, thought the powers in Tokyo, discontented Japanese and Korean malcontents could be easily obtained to broadcast in a language that would be readily understood by every Japanese with a receiving set.

"After mature deliberation it was decided to establish the first broadcasting station in Japan at Tokyo, which was designated as JOAK, and which was followed by stations at Osaka and a few other cities.

"Mechanical safeguards were thrown around them in order to prevent any influx of 'dangerous thoughts' from the Asiatic continent.

"They were licensed or, rather, farmed out, in a most profitable manner to both the Government and to those obtaining the concessions, but that aspect of the situation is not being considered here."

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Huston's Poetic Lincoln

"CAN WALTER HUSTON PLAY LINCOLN? H——, man, he could play Grover Cleveland!"

This was George M. Cohan's answer to the anxious inquiry of D. W. Griffith when he was casting the new film dealing with the life of Abraham Lincoln.

Huston, we are told, devoted fully a year to preparation. "He actually changed the appearance and shape of his head above the eyes in order to accomplish the impersonation he desired."

We learn something more about the casting of this remarkable film from Thornton Delehanty's report in the New York *Evening Post* of Mr. Griffith's satisfaction with Huston:

"Cohan's enthusiasm has been supported by the results, but this, in turn, necessitated the employment of intelligent and capable actors even for 'bits' with only a one-line speech.

"When Benét put in a line, that line meant something. Its value could only be brought out in the hands of a capable man or woman. Hence we have well-known stage people, such as Lucille la Verne, Helen Freeman, Helen Ware, and others, to the number of 150 playing small parts.

"That is precisely as it should be.

"If the part is worthy of inclusion in the play, it is worthy of being in good hands. That is the secret of the success of some of the European stage organizations whose ensemble work arouses our amazement."

Walter Huston's "Lincoln"

Like a Brady photograph come to life.

THE Benét mentioned is Stephen Vincent Benét, author of "John Brown's Body," and thus a guaranty for the text. In many talkies the quicker we forget the talk the better; but Mordaunt Hall in the New York *Times* reproduces some of Mr. Benét's lines to remember:

"Among the many well-conceived and adroitly written scenes is that in Lincoln's office in the White House. Lincoln, Blair, and Chase are among those in the room. Blair says to the President:

"'Mr. President, the people demand a victory. We've got to take Richmond.'

"Chase declares:

"'The country is discouraged; we must do something, Mr. President.'

"Lincoln is calm. He says:

"'It reminds me of a man building a boat to cross a river. . . '

"This does not please the gathering, but Lincoln continues in the same tone:

"'Well, he got impatient and started swimming.'

"Here one of the Cabinet Ministers asks:

"'Well, sir, what happened?'

"Lincoln answers:

"'He drowned. And we mustn't drown this country.'

"There is the incident of the young soldier who threw his rifle away, and was condemned to be shot. Lincoln says:

"'Hanging—killing—blood! I'm tired. But my Generals are right, we must maintain discipline.'

"The guards are about to take the soldier away when Lincoln instructs them to bring the young man back. Lincoln says:

"'I've got it! This is a leg case. . . . I've got shelves full of them—leg cases, but not quite like this one. You see, if the Lord Almighty gives a man a cowardly pair of legs, when this man gets frightened he can't help his legs running away with him, can he? . . . Young man, I'm going to pardon you. Go back and do your duty. . . . '

"The soldier says:

"'I will, sir, I will.'

"The President declares:

"'I am trusting you.'"

After a week's reflection, Quinn Martin of *The World* sums up the impression made upon him:

"Mr. Griffith's screen play, 'Abraham Lincoln,' is a literate and a reverent and a surpassingly beautiful pictorial record of episodes which marked and reflected the character of the illustrious President. In producing it, Mr. Griffith recalls to our attention the richness of his genius.

"In 'Abraham Lincoln' there is that individualized form—that style—which distinguishes Mr. Griffith from the rest.

"The poetry of his story-telling is never lost. The design of visual loveliness in which he couches his passing chapters is clear and definite and inescapable. There is no other American director of the films whose work is so readily identifiable.

"The new biography at the Central has been discust critically no end throughout the week, and it is a pleasure to see that, in the main, arms have been opened and hands have been clapped. Mr. Walter Huston, as the Emancipator, has been acclaimed, and this is what he deserved. Una Merkel, as *Ann Rutledge*, has found a fairly happy reception, and from me an enthusiastic one. She seemed to this observer exquisite and perfectly in tune.

"I can find in Mr. Huston's portrayal no flaw, with the exception that I believe he could have improved upon his facial make-up. For at no time from the beginning to the conclusion of the story do his eyes express the weariness which was Lincoln's. Youth—and, I thought, just a trace of Broadway—shone through Mr. Huston's paint and powder. Having said this, I offer no further criticism.

"When it is considered that Mr. Benét was faced with the task of whipping into a bare two hours' period as much as was possible of the entire career of the lonely—but reasonably busy—rail-splitter, the result is notably successful. A rare literary quality he has imparted to it, a quality which has blended with fine effect into the Griffith mood and manner.

"That they have transposed passages of the Lincoln life and thrown them slightly out of historical sequence is true enough, and in so doing the dramatic aspect has been heightened and made more colorful. As, for example, the scene in which the President, on the night of his assassination, steps upon the stage of the Ford Theater and repeats to the audience an excerpt from his Gettysburg address. Here was the practise of an economy of camera time combined with the inclusion of an important moment in the President's history, and both working to the sharpening and polishing of a dramatic climax.

"It is interesting to observe the significance of great directorial ability when significance is the stuff in which he deals."

HUSTON'S mastery of the speaking side of the film representation is singled out by Abraham Cahan in the Yiddish *Forward* (New York), naming Huston as "one of America's finest and most talented actors":

"It can not be said that his acting is absolutely realistic. He does not declaim, he speaks and in a very human and natural

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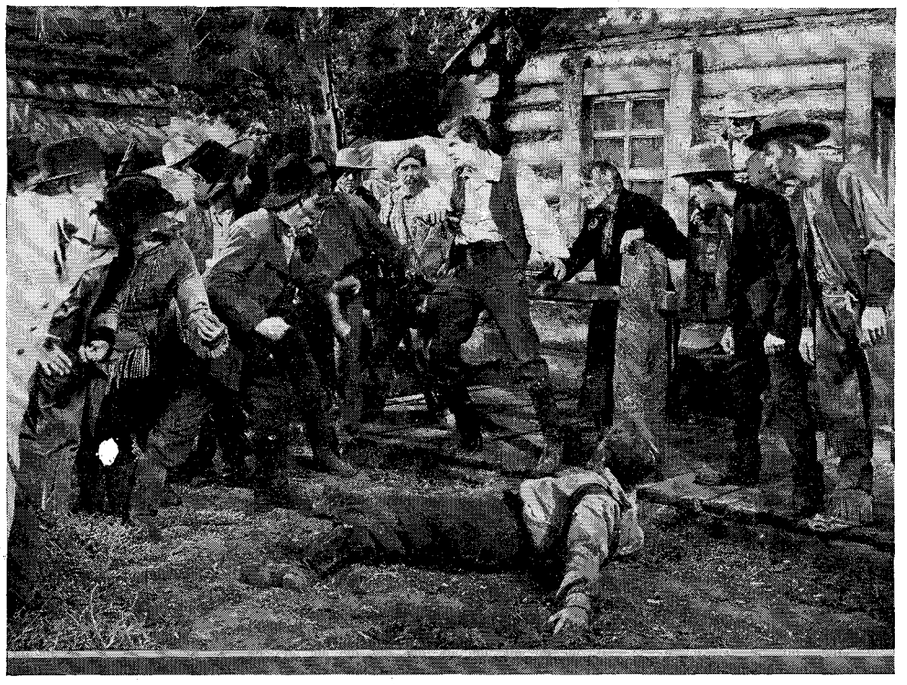
voice at that, yet here and there one feels that fiery touch of art rather than the echo of our own dull every-day life. It is the touch of one who has a poetic imagination, and in whose heart burns a poetic fire.

"In his acting one finds the most charming nuances—half-tones, full-tones, light and dark tones, such smooth transition from one mood to another. All flavored with the charm of an artistic inspiration. He is an actor who possesses great intelligence of the warm, glowing, artistic kind, and not of a cold, dry, decided mind.

"The prosaic part of Lincoln's life is skimmed over or smoothed out completely. One gets a real poem. Every bit of prose is converted into poetry. The entire performance is poetic and beautiful. It is a beautiful melody which rings through one's heart, and one humbly thanks the great director and equally great actor.



Young Lincoln Shows His Spunk

Challenged by the local bully, he floors him in wrestling.

THE sequence of scenes is here given in *The World* by Quinn Martin:

"At the outset, in a prolog set in the year 1809, the slave traffic is introduced, followed by the birth of Lincoln. His courtship of *Ann Rutledge*, and then her sad and untimely death. The ball at *Mary Todd's*, during which the young Springfield lawyer demonstrated his art in terpsichore, the marriage to *Mary*, the loss of his riding horse by sheriff's attachment, his debate with *Douglas*, then his invitation to run for President, and his arrival at the White House, only to drop upon the floor, his head on an upturned chair for rest; the Cabinet's revulsion against war, and *Lincoln's* stern declarations that the Union must be preserved. Then war and Sumter, followed by the defense of Washington.

"That touching scene in which the War President, shaken by grief, visited the battle-field and pardoned the frightened boy who had been condemned to die; the signing of the proclamation of emancipation, and the scenes of dissension and mistrust within the Cabinet; *Lincoln* pacing the great halls of the White House through the night in his woolen socks and shawl. *Lincoln* with little *Tad* upon his knee. And when the war had advanced to the point of apparent frustration for the North, the appointment of *Grant* as Lieutenant-General.

"The ride of *Sheridan* and the turning of the tide of battle, then *Robert E. Lee*, facing surrender, shown refusing to put to death a Northern spy. A return to the interior of Lincoln's study, and his exultant rejection of the plan to punish *Jefferson Davis*. And, finally, *Booth*, the mad actor, and the assassination.

"With great good judgment the playwrights have joined and polished these seemingly abrupt and, as time passes, unrelated hours out of the life of *Lincoln*."

Phonographing "American" Speech

JUST WHAT THE JOB is ahead of the talkies and the radio in standardizing our speech is being shown by two Columbia professors.

They have been catching by phonograph the peculiarities of speech native to different sections of the country.

Naturally Boston has taken an early interest in the results, and *The Herald* of that town is not hopeful that we shall achieve uniformity:

"Ellsworth Huntington and his school can prove easily enough that geographic conditions—fogs, dryness, elevation, humidity, winds, temperature, etc.—determine our modes of articulation. The nasal twang in New England, the drawl of the Southerner, the rolling r's of the Westerner, are due to these factors. Education and transient fads affect them to some extent—the broad a, for example, is comparatively new in the United States—but in general we speak as the gods of nature tell us to."

NEW HAMPSHIRE also has its doubts, where the Manchester *Union* reviews some of the findings:

"Professors Harry M. Ayres and W. Cabell Greet have collected some hundreds of phonograph records, including fifty speeches by famous men, which reveal the persistence of 'the dry New England manner of speech, the Southern drawl, Pennsylvania Dutch rising inflections, the Western twang, and the niceties of 'fronting,' 'cupping' and 'vowel-gliding' characteristic of the sounds emitted by Americans in various parts of the country."

"Here in New England it may be of interest to learn that these experts recognize variants in the region's 'dialect.'

"The typical New Englander of the coast speaks with 'a sharp attack and brisk utterance.'

"The vowel 'a,' which is subjected to all sorts of treatment by Americans, gets especial attention in this corner of the country, and is most typically New England in 'asked,' 'aunt' and 'can't.'

"In 'barn' the 'a' is described as 'farther back,' but in no case as far back as in the ordinary pronunciation of 'father.'

"The New Englander who lives in the highlands is more deliberate in his talk.

"He has 'a slow, elegiac cast in his speech tune, a certain doubt as to the advisability of proceeding, combined with a resigned acceptance of the necessity of doing so.' But, for all his deliberation, the mountain New Englander makes shorter work of his 'a's' than does his brother of the coast.

"So now we know what makes the speech of New England what it is, gives it its distinctive character, brings in the nuances due to differences in elevation.

"One can not but suspect that it will be a long and slow process to overcome the results of some centuries of speech-molding, and bring this New England speech into conformity with a compromise All-American dialect.

"Popularized education hasn't done it.

"Will more marked results attend the processes of film and broadcast?

"Somehow there remains room for doubt."

Perhaps we shall hear from other parts of the country, and find that they prefer their idiosyncrasies to the norm that may be selected to represent the whole nation.

In that case what will become of the efforts of reformers to bring our speech to a level of uniformity?

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An Englishman Sees Our School Children

UPTON SINCLAIR'S BOOK, "OIL," gave a young English Public School man the impression that there is not a vestige of morality among the older school children of America.

Moreover he also divined that "the students of both sexes are very completely experienced in the art and practise of love."

So he set out to observe for himself, and is "glad to say" that Mr. Sinclair "grossly exaggerated."

"He paints the very worst in American life, and suggests that it is the average."

We must take this as Mr. Miller's reaction rather than the actual assertion of Mr. Sinclair whose comment on schools is only an episode in his novel dealing with oil barons, the war, Sovietism, Socialism, etc., as he traces his hero's course through various initiations.

"But at the same time," continues Mr. P. Lucien Miller in the London *Daily Mail*, "I must admit that the undue freedom enjoyed by large numbers of the students gives cause for anxiety."

Mr. Miller's observations were made somewhere in eastern Pennsylvania:

"To a joking statement that I would love to spend a day in an American school, I was amazed to have the reply, 'Sure! I'll fix that for you,' from the schoolgirl to whom I was speaking.

"I was further amazed when I was instructed to telephone to her at the school later in the week to see if everything had been satisfactorily arranged. I did so, and asked later whether the school had not objected to my telephoning to her during school hours. But apparently the staff merely 'kidded' her, and asked her who 'he' was.

"The high schools in America are all coeducational day-schools, and are divided into senior and junior schools. The school near Philadelphia, which I visited, took pupils from sixteen to eighteen or nineteen.

"The buildings were fine, with the lightest and airiest of interiors, and they stood in the midst of beautiful gardens and playing fields. There was a remarkably attractive assembly hall which had a stage, orchestra pit, stage curtains, and tip-up cinema seats, the whole floor, as in a theater, gradually rising toward the back.

"Before entering the class-rooms I had a sudden feeling that there would be a telephone in every room. I was right.

"I joined in the classes as tho I was one of the pupils, and it was not long before I had come to the conclusion that coeducation is not conducive to hard work.

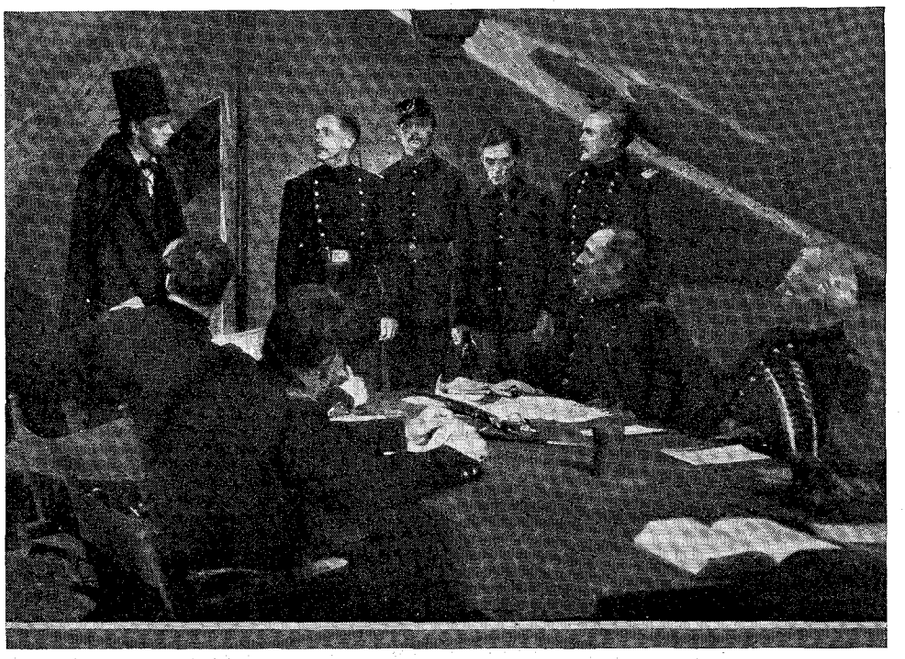
"Brought up in a large family of girls, my attitude toward girls in general is, I consider, both natural and healthy. But I for one could not work with true concentration, and I believe this to be equally true of the majority of young men when surrounded by girls who may wear whatever clothes they please, who have absolute freedom with regard to making themselves as attractive as possible, and who are so much more sophisticated than English girls.

"In spite of what coeducationists may claim, I maintain that in those circumstances there is bound to exist consciousness and natural attraction between the sexes, and there will be consequently a lessening of concentration and efficiency. I saw both girls and boys acting in a manner obviously calculated to impress the opposite sex.

"At lunch, taken in the school cafeteria in the basement, I was the center of a positive bevy of beauty, and could not help noticing how boys and girls show attention to one another. How can this be otherwise in a country whose average age of marriage is so much lower than our own, where it is by no means exceptional for schoolgirls to receive serious proposals?"

The Cover

WASHINGTON, in 1786, retired to the country life of Mount Vernon, provides a picture of idyllic life for Mr. Ferris, whose historical series is enriched with a domestic scene.



"This Is a Leg Case"

The young soldier, who threw away his rifle, pardoned.

This is a novel and unfamiliar aspect of Washington in portraiture. Instead of the grave statesman or soldier, the adored father of his country, we see a human Washington interested in domestic concerns, with which he stands in only secondary relation.

In Mr. Ferris's notes we find the explanation of the persons represented in his painting, "The Mount Vernon School House:

"The General, just returned from a horseback journey, stops long enough at the schoolhouse to convoy the little Custis children to the Mansion; Tobias Lear, their instructor, follows them, the school hour being ended. Those of us who have seen Mount Vernon will remember the graceful little houses on the corners of the garden walls. We are told that one of these was fitted up as a schoolroom for the grandchildren of Mrs. Washington, Eleanor and George Custis.

"In 1785 General Lincoln recommended to Washington a young man, Tobias Lear, a graduate of Harvard College, as a tutor for his adopted children; the choice was a happy one, Lear came to Mount Vernon in that capacity, and afterwards remained as the General's secretary and manager of his estate up to the time of Washington's death.

"Washington's love for the two children was strong, and he watched over their mental and moral development with much solicitude; in several letters to Mr. Lear he speaks of the schools. Mrs. Washington is spoken of as a most indulgent grandmother, and at the same time a strict disciplinarian.

"About 1785, Robert Edge Pine, in his portraits of both children, represents Eleanor with dark brown hair, lying in careless curls upon her head and neck, her brother as a fair-complexioned little boy; Gilbert Stuart painted a most charming likeness of Nelly about ten years later, it may be while he was engaged on that classic and world-famed portrait of Washington, at Germantown."

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Keystone photograph

What Chance Have These New York Tenement Children?

Children playing along a dirty street "are in course of a decade inevitably on the casualty lists as victims of typhoid, venereal disease, death by automobile, commitment to reformatory or prison." A need the White House Conference will try to meet.

To Give the Little Fellow a Chance

A WELL-EDUCATED CHILD IN A CEMETERY is of no value to his parents or his country.

A child pent up on top of a tenement building or shut in a cramped basement is little better off. In fact, he may soon be very much worse off, for society may have to lodge him in jail or give him a temporary abode in a death-house, for which the public will have to pay.

Which brings us, in a roundabout way, to the fact that some 1,100 experts of the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection will meet in Washington, November 19-22, to report to President Hoover the results of more than a year's survey of the whole status of child health and welfare in the United States. These experts, Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, tells us in *The Review of Reviews*, have been challenged by the President to produce a formula for the guidance of all those who care for children.

What is the problem?

Secretary Wilbur is chairman of the forthcoming White House Conference. He is a physician, an educator, and an administrator. Finally, he has raised five children of his own. Let him speak:

"In the first place, there are many dark spots on the surface of our national programs of child care.

"There are still places in the United States where dependent children are turned over to almshouses.

"There are many communities that have advanced very little in the prevention of crime.

"There are districts where scourges of smallpox and diphtheria deplete the child population at almost regular intervals because there are no effective measures to enforce protection against these unnecessary diseases.

"We do not yet head the list of nations in the reduction of our infant and maternal mortality rate.

"We still number hundreds of one-room rural schools, inadequately equipped, unsanitarily constructed, incompetently staffed; and in these schools none of the medical supervision and health educational work, now a component part of all our better schools, is carried on. The lack of proper physical care of children in one-room rural schools is the more serious because the number of physicians serving rural districts has steadily decreased. Therefore these rural children have small opportunity to be taken care of by the private family physicians.

"The second and greatest of all the problems which the citizens of the United States need to face and solve is their own inertia toward acquiring knowledge and acting upon it both as individuals and as members of their communities."

IGNORANCE and superstition still prevail, says Secretary Wilbur, who goes on to tell us:

"Untrained midwives attend thousands of women at childbirth, using methods that are unclean and dangerous.

"Some communities which spend more than forty dollars a year in educating a child spend less than forty cents in taking care of its health. Yet a well-educated child in the cemetery has no value.

"Moreover, the very trend of civilization to-day, with its high regard for science and invention, has produced problems that were absent in a simpler, less mechanized, more unhurried civilization. With the growth of great cities have come such districts as the inside Loop of Chicago and the tenements of New York. The thinkers of the nation believe it is not sound financially, economically, or socially to maintain these areas as residence districts. They exact of the community too high a price and put too heavy a burden upon it.

"A dozen children playing along a dirty alley are in the course of a decade inevitably on the casualty list as victims of typhoid, venereal disease, death by automobile, commitment to reformatory or prison."

THEN there is the problem of playground room and recreation for those unfortunates born and raised under tenement roofs, having only a patch of blue between the walls of the canyons which make up their world.

Every time a story is added to the tenement, the problem is increased.

So, then, says Secretary Wilbur:

"The Conference constitutes a method of prevention. It has for its object better environment, better bodies, better minds, fit to cope with the shifting and surging of environment.

"It will utilize the spread of education, urging parents and educators forward to greater and greater knowledge of the facts already available. It will harness the power of the pioneer instinct of the nation's people to hew out of their economic and scientific abundance a civilization built on a knowledge of values.

"In the findings of the Conference there will be given to the people of the United States the answer of the scientific world to President Hoover's challenge in 1926 that it should produce

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'some kind of formula which will enable all those who care for children, who seek a better era, to mold the boys and girls of today into the stalwarts to whom we can safely intrust our hopes of the future.'"

Like Goldsmith's Preacher

HE HAS NINE IN HIS FAMILY, this preacher, but he manages, somehow, to support them all on an income of $2,450, out of which he gives a tithe of $280; and he reports himself not to be in distress.

Probably other ministers do as well and say nothing about it; but this preacher's letter may interest if not actually stir, the so-called "nickel" Christians who sit in the pews.

The letter appears in the Michigan *Christian Advocate* (Methodist), wherein the anonymous writer tells us what it means to support a family of nine on his meager stipend:

"It means in school when one wants a nickel for a valentine, so do several others. When one wants a nickel for Sunday-school, the others will accept but little less.

"It means nine pairs of shoes; nine pairs of arctics or rubbers; eighteen pairs of stockings, at least, some silk and some not; eighteen suits of underwear in winter, and eighteen of different type in summer, thirty-six in all.

"No wonder mother nearly died before we got the washer.

"It means at least fifty handkerchiefs a week; five beds to wash for as well as make; nine hungries to cook for, until distraction of the eighty-fourth brain cell 'sets in'; then there are books for school, tablets, pencils, pads, and uncountable things, nickels and dimes until you wish you had a cashier's window to shove it out at them; and then some exceedingly thoughtless folks, who care not for a family, complain when the nine all yell at once. Well, well!

"A bulk estimate for this family in one year required wearing apparel which in itself with its numerous suits, dresses, overcoats, sweaters, mittens, caps, hats, etc., amounts to $300 and makes a half-room full when piled up.

"What did they eat? 250 pounds of beef, 20 of bacon, 45 dozen eggs, 250 pounds of flour, 150 loaves of bread, 10 pounds of pork, 250 pounds of oatmeal, 40 pounds of chicken, 1,130 quarts of milk, cakes not many, pies less, 350 quarts of canned fruits and pickles manufactured at home, to say nothing of three barrels of empty cans leaving the premises annually; 45 bushels of potatoes; carrots and vegetables of various kinds, about three barrels.

"Fresh fruit runs into $25 a year, at the very least, outside of 25 bushels of apples when procurable. Rugs, chairs, furniture are incidentals.

"In one year, however, this family with only one income gave $280 a year as a tithe out of a $2,450 income.

"Add to all this 780 gallons of gasoline, 30 gallons of oil, $150 worth of repairs, and what would you have left for insurance, if you wanted it, or how much would you put in the bank? We now know how, or we don't know how Brother ———— ever pulled through.

"The LITERARY DIGEST we take along with a daily paper, *The Advocate*, and four other religious journals, and with care are able to buy sometimes ten or twelve new books a year.

"Could Napoleon do better maneuvering?

"Yours,

"A PREACHER NOT IN DISTRESS.

"P.S.—And just now one boy asks me if 'I have enough money to get two kiddy kars.'

"I inform him that he got the last three cents an hour ago, and he returns two cents for the 'kars.'"

Ultimate

By Laura Simmons

AND each man knows a different God;
Each for himself shall see
A Shape of doom; a vengeful Judge—
A dreaded Mystery;
A blessed Hope; a Strength; a Friend
Beloved constantly.

A Shadow, brooding and malign—
Or sanctuary blest!
Nothing man knows so well as this—
The God within his breast.
The God he makes; and fears; or loves—
His soul's most precious Guest!

Yet, spent and stark, into the night
Alike men always go—
Each staring back unto a Cross
Of matchless love and woe;
And all men clutch that seamless robe—
Both God's friend and His foe!

—*The Christian Century, Chicago.*

Uncle Sam to Probe the Sins of His Family

WHAT MAKES THE CRIME WAVE? "Legs" Diamond, who "jumped" the Atlantic, probably knows. "Scarface" Capone probably could furnish information from his Florida retreat. Lingle, the Chicago reporter, knew. There are others of like ilk, apparently immune to the slow-creeping talons of the law, who could probably "bootleg" information to the authorities.

But now Uncle Sam is going to try to find out for himself why the prisons are crowded to the point of suffocation, why no day goes by without its run of murders, why the bootleg industry flourishes like the proverbial green bay tree, why the cost of crime is estimated as high as $5,000,000,000 annually—why, in short, crime is an industry and murder a fine art.

On September 1, under authority of an act of Congress, the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, of which J. Edgar Hoover is director, took over the stupendous task first undertaken by the International Association of Chiefs of Police, with the aid of the Rockefeller Foundation, to collect and study nation-wide statistics of law violation. The Association relinquished the task at the request of Congress.

"The contemplated reports on crime are to tell a poignant story of underworld conditions," writes Rex Collier in the Washington *Star*. And he tells us that "incredible as it may seem, this will be the Government's first unhurried and comprehensive attempt to get all the details of that story—yet it is a story that strikes at the vitals of good government and affects the peace and welfare of all the people."

The investigation, we read, is authorized by an act of Congress. The full cooperation of police officials in the States has been secured, and a uniform system of crime reporting has been adopted so that conflicting data will be avoided.

The department will begin by collecting information from the cooperating communities, which, we read elsewhere in the news reports, number 80 per cent. of all cities of more than 100,000.

THE count will be simply of "offenses known to the police," and will include murder and non-negligent manslaughter, manslaughter by negligence, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, grand larceny—theft of $50 or more; petit larceny—theft of less than $50, and automobile theft. Later an attempt will be made to take account of such factors as age, nationality, and previous offenses. For the present the effort will be to get an accurate register of the actual occurrence of serious violations of law from month to month.

If the bureau of investigation can take some of the guesswork out of crime reports, and eliminate wholly unsupported assertions, observes the Kansas City *Star*, "a national service will have been performed."

Belated as the work is, as compared with what the Government has done in informing farmers about the boll weevil and mothers about the ills of childhood, it now promises, says

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the Philadelphia *Record*, to be thorough. *The Record* remarks that:

"We are all quite certain that there is a 'crime situation.' We are equally certain that the 'crime situation' could be made much less threatening—if we only knew what it was all about, and could spot the weak points in our police organization.

"'Crime waves' have merged into one continuous 'crime storm.' In a day in which any of us may expect to be at any moment at the receiving end of a crime of violence, this work is tremendously important.

"It should be the pointer, telling the majesty of the law where to aim when it rises up to smite the lawbreaker.

"And it should be a pointer, also, to the legislator. It is not too much to expect from this survey a further unanswerable condemnation of national laws which invite lawbreaking.

"Intelligent opponents of State and national Prohibition laws may expect more good from this work than from a thousand questionnaires and straw ballots."

But the value of the survey is not very clear to the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*, which doubts that a statistical study will go very far toward solving the admitted prevalence of antisocial behavior in this country. Whatever the survey shows, we are told, the problem of dealing with the criminal will remain unsolved. As *The Times-Dispatch* sees it:

"The four vital issues in any study of crime conditions in this country are quite obviously these: Prohibition, elementary and secondary education, religion, and unemployment.

"The last three of these have been traditionally connected with that social discipline which has restrained criminal behavior. Prohibition, which is manifestly the institution that has for once made crime profitable, represents the negative legal aspect of control.

"Work, education, religion, and law are the devices which past generations have depended on to give to the individual social stability. They are the great social disciplines. In them we believe there lies, as it always has, the means toward crime control.

"Unfortunately for us and the times in which we live, all four of these stabilizers have suffered a general weakening.

"Unemployment in this country has reached such proportions that temptation faces many would-be workers to earn their livelihood in ways proven within the last ten years to be profitable—antisocial ways.

"Overproduction, an outrageous tariff, concentration of wealth—all these have contributed their part toward unemployment and the resultant restlessness and even desperation which lead otherwise stable men into crime."

Education, too, has become chaotic, says *The Times-Dispatch*. "It has now chosen to emphasize even in the best minds individual rights and the development of idiosyncratic personality." Mass education frequently has done little more than give power to ignorance.

Probing further, the Richmond paper finds, too, that—

"Religion, once the most tempering influence in the lives of the masses of the people, a force which was direct and personal, has tended to become humanitarian and, along with education, to shift personal responsibility from the individual to social institutions.

"Crime conditions are bound up with the relative relaxing of these social disciplines.

"Will the Federal crime survey approach the center of the problem?

"We think not. It will furnish a great mass of figures; there will be charts and graphs and much to marvel at; but the solution of our immediate problem is even more stupendous than making a crime survey.

"It lies in a recovery of the force of those disciplines which we have allowed to weaken."

However, the St. Paul *Pioneer Press* thinks that the survey is a step in the right direction, and it reminds us that the country must not lose sight of the National Crime Commission's warning three years ago that without complete information "we can bluster, complain, and scold to our hearts' content, but we can not enforce efficiency (in criminal administration) because we can not place our finger on the sore spots that need attention."

A Lesson from the Bolsheviks

"So THE OLD *ADVOCATE* has gone Bolshevik!" So some may say when they begin to read that the New York member of *The Christian Advocate* (Methodist) family has taken a leaf out of the Bolshevik book and found it worth passing on.

Not at all. *The Advocate*, we read, is merely opening its mind to the possibility that some good may come out of the Russian experiment.

"We shall not do well," says *The Advocate*, "if we reject contemptuously and with indignation the entire program because it bears the 'Red' label. It will be the part of wisdom to examine its features without prejudice, as we would any new mechanical or scientific invention or process which offers to produce results that will serve the common good."

For instance,

"There is at least one feature of Soviet policy that has demonstrated its usefulness, and of which we must avail ourselves if we are to perpetuate our own institutions.

"It is the attention given to the training of the young.

"This is the terrible strength of the Russian program. The far-sighted Soviet chiefs soon saw that they could not win over the present adult generation. Their hope lay ahead. If they could hold their own by terror, force, and roseate promises until the present adult generation should retire from active conduct of affairs, and at the same time could mold the minds of the children to Bolshevik ideas and thought-forms, the future would be assured.

"This they accordingly set themselves to do. They have spent money for agricultural machinery, but they have spent more for schools. They have imported expensive technicians from America and Western Europe to develop power-plants, mechanical refrigeration, railways, mines, oil refineries, but they have been quite as zealous in the field of educational engineering.

"No child attends a school in Russia without being indoctrinated with hero-worship for Lenin, with abhorrence of capitalism, and with contempt for religion.

"All books which might go against such a system of belief are banned.

"It has been made almost impossible to secure and circulate Bibles, and formal religious instruction in schools is not permitted to youths under eighteen years of age. Clubs, societies, and leagues have been organized among the various age-groups to assist in the cultivation and practise of the Soviet theories. Even the museums of art are made to contribute to the same end by subtle explanations of the paintings and sculpture to groups of visiting children.

"Thus by every conceivable means that child is brought up to hate the old régime, and to give loyal and enthusiastic support to the new system."

Compare this intensive training, says *The Advocate*, with the haphazard method by which Christianity is inculcated in the rising generation of Americans.

To illustrate:

"Without the reading of the Scriptures and the practise of prayer in the home, only slight religious impression can be made upon the young.

"Yet these fundamentals are largely neglected. The schools, public as well as private (always excepting the parochial school), can not legally give formal religious teaching. In most families, children have ceased to attend church. This crowds the whole responsibility upon the church school (Sunday-school), which is unfortunately so poorly equipped with teachers that its work, however valuable, falls far below any adequate standard of efficiency.

"The time is ripe for a rededication of the Church to its work as a teacher.

"The churches must be made to realize their responsibility so keenly that their most intelligent members will accept training as teachers, and every member will give of his substance to provide educational buildings and equipment worthy of this indispensable branch of service.

"One thing is sure. If the present neglect of Christian child-training is permitted to continue for another quarter-century, the Church will face such a crisis as it has not met in centuries."

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Packard families, in the great majority, keep their cars. Whether they own the costliest of individual custom creations or models of the more moderately priced Standard Eight, they continue to *drive* their Packards with the same good judgment that prompted the original *purchases*.

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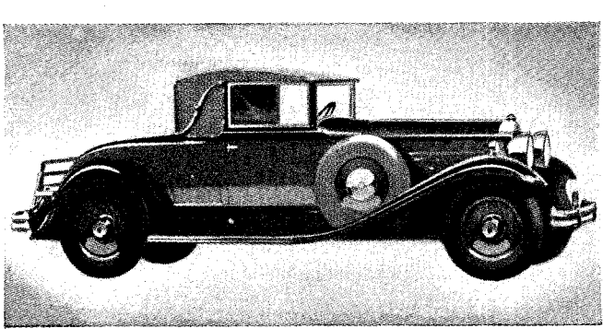

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Come and see how they exploded the good-looks of 246 samples of crude oils.

LAST year 250 samples of good crude oils from all over the country applied for a job in making Mobiloil. Most of them *looked* good. Do you want to see why 246 of them had to find a job somewhere else?

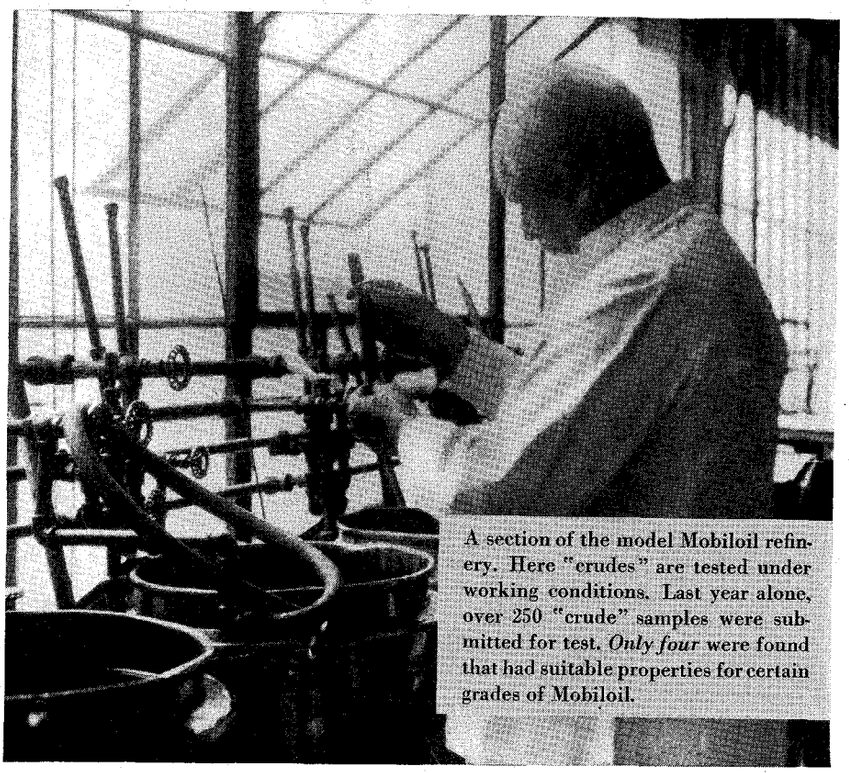
While most oil-making begins at the crude oil well, the making of Mobiloil begins with your engine. The men in charge of the Mobiloil model refinery where crudes are tested have in mind specifications for a finished lubricant. These specifications have been developed from a thorough study of the needs of your engine. On their work in this model refinery depends the selection to make that oil.

Not a single important crude oil field comes into production anywhere in the world without a sample being sent to the Vacuum Oil Company. In 1929, 250 "crude" samples were received at the Paulsboro laboratory for test and analysis.

But after careful study of these "crudes" under working conditions, the Mobiloil technical staff last year found only four "crudes" which qualified for use even in a limited way!

What became of the 246 "crude" samples that were rejected?

Someone is buying them—buying them in quantity. If you are not using Mobiloil, you may be getting an oil made from one of them.



A section of the model Mobiloil refinery. Here "crudes" are tested under working conditions. Last year alone, over 250 "crude" samples were submitted for test. *Only four* were found that had suitable properties for certain grades of Mobiloil.

Mobiloil is always easy to get. It has wider distribution *than any other oil*, in America and throughout the World . . . Your Mobiloil dealer has the famous Mobiloil Chart which shows the grade of Mobiloil recommended for your car.

Motor oil is *made*—not found!

Why Mobiloil fits your engine

In their 64 years of refining experience, the makers of Mobiloil have data on thousands of "crudes." When you ask for the grade of Mobiloil recommended for your car, you can rest assured about the quality of the "crude" it was made from. But, more important to your engine, you can be sure of the suitability of the finished oil and of the process it was made by.

If you want to keep down hard carbon deposits in your engine—if you want your oil to *last* under fast driving, if you want your valves to be free from sticking or gumming, and if you want to reduce engine wear — choose the lubricant made to *fit your engine* by the world's leaders in scientific lubrication. Choose Mobiloil.

VACUUM OIL COMPANY

Ask here for GARGOYLE Mobiloil

Mobiloil

The famous Mobiloil Concerts are broadcast each Wednesday evening at 8:30, E. D. T., from . . . WEAF and 29 associated N. B. C. stations.

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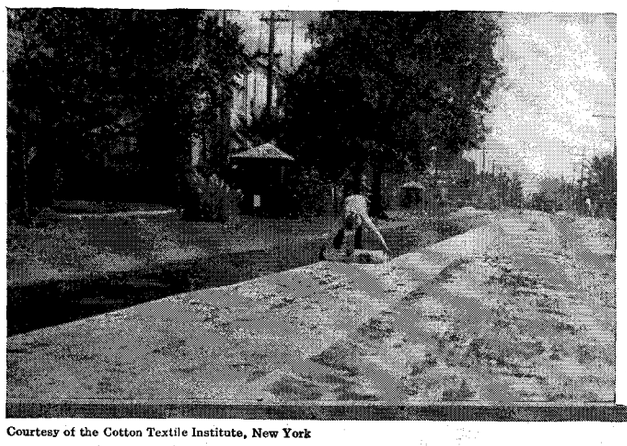

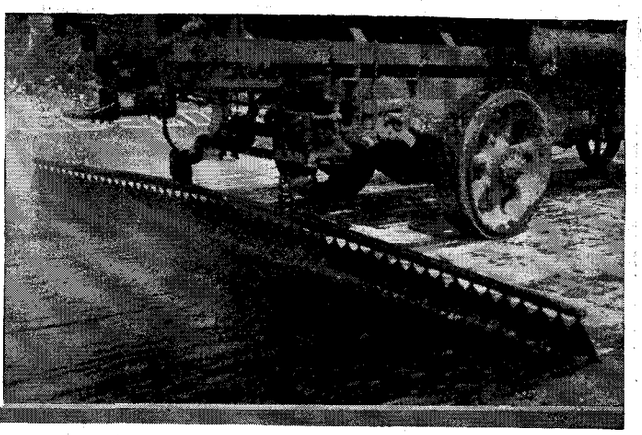

Courtesy of the Cotton Textile Institute, New York

Spreading the Cotton Fabric

Covering It with Hot Asphaltic Oil

Cotton Cloth as a Road Material

IT DOES VERY WELL for sheets on a bed, or for underwear; but who would expect it to add strength to a highway pounded by automobiles?

That, however, is just what it does, as shown by experiments in the South. The strength that it contributes, of course, is in holding the materials together, preventing corrugations and lengthening the life of the road, its function being something like that of the reinforcement in a cement pavement.

Says H. S. Johnson, writing in *The American City* (New York):

"There is particular significance in experiments now being made with cotton fabrics in improving country roads. The results in South Carolina, since 1927, and in Texas, since 1929, already have attracted notice in foreign countries as well as in the United States, because of distinct changes in engineering technique.

"It was fitting that experiments with this new use of cotton should be undertaken first in the South, where cotton is important not only as a farm crop but as a manufactured product. In an effort to determine the practical value of cotton in road construction, Charles H. Moorefield, State Highway Engineer of South Carolina, installed a cotton membrane in a bituminous surface mat constructed on the earth-type surface of country roads in Spartanburg and Newberry Counties. Highway engineers in Texas have undertaken similar work. In the Texas experiment the entire surface of the road was covered with the fabric, as in the first experiment in South Carolina, while in the second experiment in the latter State only the shoulders have received the additional protection."

RESULTS indicate, we are told, that rural roads can be improved quickly, economically and satisfactorily by such use of a cotton fabric membrane in combination with light tar and asphaltic oil. This is how it is done:

"The highway is first subjected to the processing ordinarily employed in bituminous surface treatment of earth-type roads. The surface of the road is scarified and brought to the desired cross-section and grade, and is then opened to traffic to allow it to rebond, the surface being kept smooth by the use of scrapers or drags. After the surface is thoroughly rebonded, it is again closed to traffic and swept clean of loose material.

"A prime coat of light tar is then applied.

"After 24 hours, a cotton fabric is spread longitudinally along the surface of the road while the tar is still sticky enough to hold the fabric in place. Asphaltic oil is then applied at not less than 275 degrees Fahrenheit to the fabric and surface. The surface is then immediately covered with coarse sand and fine gravel, or finely crusht limestone or granite. As soon as this covering has been applied, the road is ready for traffic.

"All dust, dirt, loose and foreign material must be removed for the full width to be treated, by sweeping with a revolving broom or other approved mechanical sweeper, supplemented by hand brooms. Dust or other loose material in depressions or other places not reached by mechanical sweeper must be swept out with hand brooms.

"When the experimental sections of the State highway in South Carolina thus treated were inspected after the first year, it was found that the shoulders of the highway were in excellent condition, and showed very little wear.

"One of the principal advantages of this new method of treatment is the low cost of the installation and maintenance. This is a particularly important factor in States having extensive networks of dirt country roads, which for various reasons have not yet been improved.

"In addition to economy, advantages are claimed for this method, as follows:

"Increased supporting strength of surfacing material, by preventing rainwater from soaking in.

"Reduced failure of impervious surface treatment, by strengthening the treatment's resistance to shear and holding broken pieces in place.

"Tendency to delay displacement of small pieces of surface on the edges of a road.

"Delaying the forming of corrugations, by restraining flow or displacement of materials."

That Myth of Mummy Wheat

ISN'T it odd how much vitality there still is in the old mummy-wheat myth, no matter how often it is exploded, asks Dr. Frank Thone in his Science Service feature *Isn't It Odd?* (Washington). He says:

"It always appears in about the same form. Some prominent citizen of the Old Home Town has been on a world tour, stopping, of course, in Egypt. Here he happened to be around when some newly discovered tombs were being opened up. The Arab guide showed him a stone coffin, lifted the lid while he put his hand inside. Marvel of marvels! There was a quantity of wheat, looking just like the wheat on Jake Whoozis's farm just outside the city limits. The gratified tourist slipt a handful of the grain into his coat pocket, and the even more gratified Arab slipt a liberal *baksheesh* into whatever an Arab uses for a pocket. Back home, the returned globe-trotter planted the wheat, and lo! it grew! Wheat buried with a Pharaoh, growing in a Gopher Prairie backyard! Naturally, the reporters for the local papers 'gave the story a whirl,' and maybe it got national circulation, still further increasing the satisfaction of the traveler. Everybody likes to get his name in the papers. That, with almost no variation, is the mummy-wheat story, that breaks into newsprint prominence on the average of once every two years. The 'stinger' to it is that the wheat which the globe-trotting citizen so carefully plants in his back yard has been 'planted' once before—by the Arab guide. The excavated tombs are not recent workings; else no tourist guide would have a chance at them. The wheat might easily come from Jake Whoozis's farm, so far as that goes, tho more likely it is honest enough Egyptian wheat—vintage of 1929 or 1928 A. D., not of a similar date B. C. The tourist has fulfilled the immortal destiny of all tourists since Herodotus: he has had his leg pulled, to the enrichment of the puller. The Arab guide really should use some other kind of seed besides wheat. Wheat is not an especially long-lived grain—after seven or eight years

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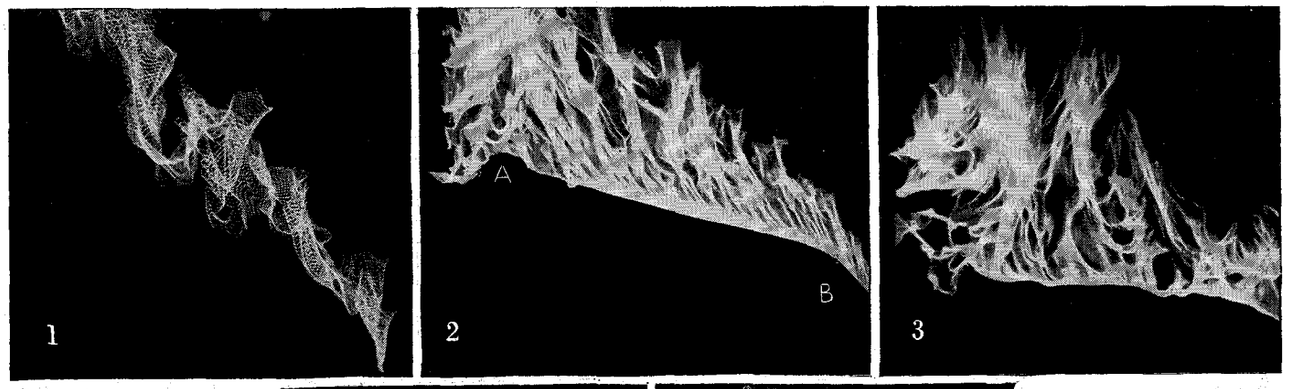

Courtesy of *The Scientific American* (New York)

Electric Arcs Like Lace

it is about through. Even after three or four its percentage of germination is considerably impaired. A better seed for the purpose of gulling tourists, and still retaining some color of antiquity, would be lotus. These have been definitely known to live 130 years, sprouting vigorously at the end of more than a century of storage. And lately there have been some Asiatic lotus seeds believed to be more than 300 years old, that proved to be viable when tested. But even these would hardly stand two of three thousand years of storage in the coffin of a Pharaonic court official who knew Moses back when—"

Talking to Oneself Around the World

NELLIE BLY and other round-the-world travelers have been put to shame. C. D. Wagoner's voice has circumnavigated the world in a fraction of a second, establishing two broadcast records—the first round-the-world and the longest recorded.

Many unusual broadcasts have been accomplished in recent months from the receiving laboratory near Schenectady. Among these have been the conversation between Admiral Byrd at Dunedin, New Zealand, and Adolph Ochs in Schenectady, involving telephone lines, submarine cable, long-wave transmitter and two short-wave transmitters. On June 26, Major Charles Kingsford-Smith, at Schenectady, chatted with his mother and friends in Sydney, Australia. Says Guy Bartlett of the General Electric Company's News Bureau, in a press bulletin:

"Since it was possible to reach Australia in a westerly direction, it occurred to the engineers that with the cooperation of the Phillips Radio in Holland and Java, it might be possible to reach Australia in an easterly direction, and through the powerful Sydney short-wave transmitter complete the circuit of the globe.

"A test was arranged on June 30, and unexpectedly the first was successful. Within two hours after the test was instituted, Australia reported that it was getting Schenectady by way of Java, and at the request of Schenectady put the signal through, completing the circuit.

"The voice of Mr. Wagoner left Schenectady on W2XAD, on 19.58 meters, was received in Huizen, Holland, where it was relayed by PHI on 16.88 meters, received by PLW at Bandoeng, Java, and retransmitted on 36.5 meters to Sydney, where the engineers, using 2ME, operating on 28.5 meters, sent it on to Schenectady. Mr. Wagoner talked to himself. His voice came back as an echo, each syllable repeating itself an eighth of a second later, and the most surprizing feature was that, at times, the returning words were easily understood.

"To describe the progress of the voice around the world in another way, the transmitters at Huizen, Bandoeng, and Sydney might be likened to remount stations. The 20,000 horses of W2XAD carried the voice to Huizen, where a like number of horses took up the burden. Arriving at Java, 10,000 horses were dispatched to Sydney, and at that point fresh mounts crossed the Pacific and the American continent. Electrical impulses travel at a speed of 186,000 miles per second. The distance covered was approximately 22,900 miles, and a very small fractional part of a second was taken in remounting at the widely separate points.

"Mr. Wagoner was confronted with the problem of what to talk to himself about, knowing that at the same time his little chat with himself was available, via radio, to the whole world. Because of the unexpected success of the first test, the signal was put on the long wave of WGY, and so Mr. Wagoner decided that he would tell every one as well as himself just what was taking place. He described the route his voice was taking, the stations involved, and the wave-lengths used."

Electric Arcs Like Lace

A PHOTOGRAPHIC analysis of the electric arc by Hendly N. Blackmon, general engineer of the Westinghouse Company, shows, he reports in *The Scientific American* (New York), that some arcs form exquisite tracery—a gossamer picture of bright and dark bands of light emerging from a misty halo. He writes:

"These striated arcs are made by bringing one end of a 150,000-volt wire close enough to the other terminal for an arc to jump across.

"Once started, the arc hangs on until it is 'stretched to death' when the terminals are pulled far apart.

"In order to find out what happens at various points on the changing voltage wave, an electrically timed camera was used. This camera has a synchronous shutter consisting of a motor-driven disk with four radial slots, rotation of which times the camera to take pictures of the arc at any desired portion of the voltage wave. The pictures it makes show the physical characteristics of unleashed electricity and have helped scientists in solving the problem of the behavior of electric arcs.

"In the accompanying illustrations, Figure 1 shows how the halos are masked out by the synchronous shutter.

"Figure 2 shows what happens in the life of the arc: the arc began at 'A' when the electrodes were 1½ feet apart, and was stretched 8 feet, so that it finally went out at 'B.' The arc trailed off like a comet because at the left the electrodes were close together and more power was produced. As the arc was drawn out, the heated air carried the flame upward, the flame decreasing as the air gap was widened.

"Figure 3 shows the sort of picture obtained by not opening the camera shutter until the arc has been drawn out quite a distance.

"Figure 4 was taken under the same physical conditions as Figure 1, but the halo is not masked out entirely; note the halo at the bottom and the sharply defined layers at the top of the arc.

"Figure 5 is a snaky specimen of the striated arc."

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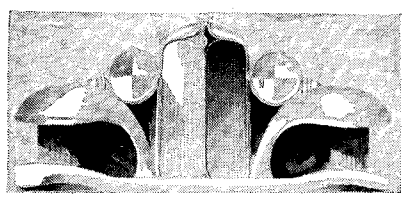
CHRYSLER SIX

Heir to six brilliant years of Chrysler progress

TODAY'S Chrysler Six — by six years a better car than that first famous Chrysler Six which changed the whole pace of six-cylinder development — now offers the advantages of six years' progress *at less than half the price of the original Chrysler Six!* Chrysler from the first has been the very fountainhead of outstanding six-cylinder development. In six years, Chrysler has pioneered and popularized more engineering advancements than any other manufacturer in the industry—and today's Chrysler Six is the direct heir of the great discoveries of those years. *At less than half the price* of that illustrious Chrysler that first made Chrysler famous, today's Chrysler Six is a finer car by the tremendous margin of six years of progress — six years more beautiful; six years more advanced in engineering; six years abler in performance—a value in this price class without precedent or parallel.

CHRYSLER SIX PRICES: *Coupe, $795; Touring, $835; Roadster, $835; Royal Coupe, $835; 4-Door Royal Sedan, 3-Window, $845. F. O. B. Factory {wire wheels extra}*



NEW CHRYSLER STRAIGHT EIGHTS

Two new Chrysler Straight Eights have won among eights that same leadership that Chrysler has so long possessed among sixes.

CHRYSLER EIGHT — *Standard Models — Roadster $1495; Coupe $1495; Sedan $1525; —Special Coupe $1535; Special Sedan $1565; Special Convertible Coupe $1665; Sport Roadster (6 wire wheels and trunk rack) $1595.*

CHRYSLER IMPERIAL EIGHT — *5-Pass. Sedan $2495; Close-Coupled Sedan $2595; 7-Pass. Sedan $2695; Sedan-Limousine $2895. All Imperial prices include choice of six wire or demountable wood wheels, fender wells, trunk rack, bumpers and specially-painted fenders. All prices f. o. b. factory.*

* * *

Chrysler Eight and Chrysler Imperial Eight closed cars are factory-wired for immediate installation of Transitone, the pioneer automobile radio. Chrysler Six models will be equipped on order.

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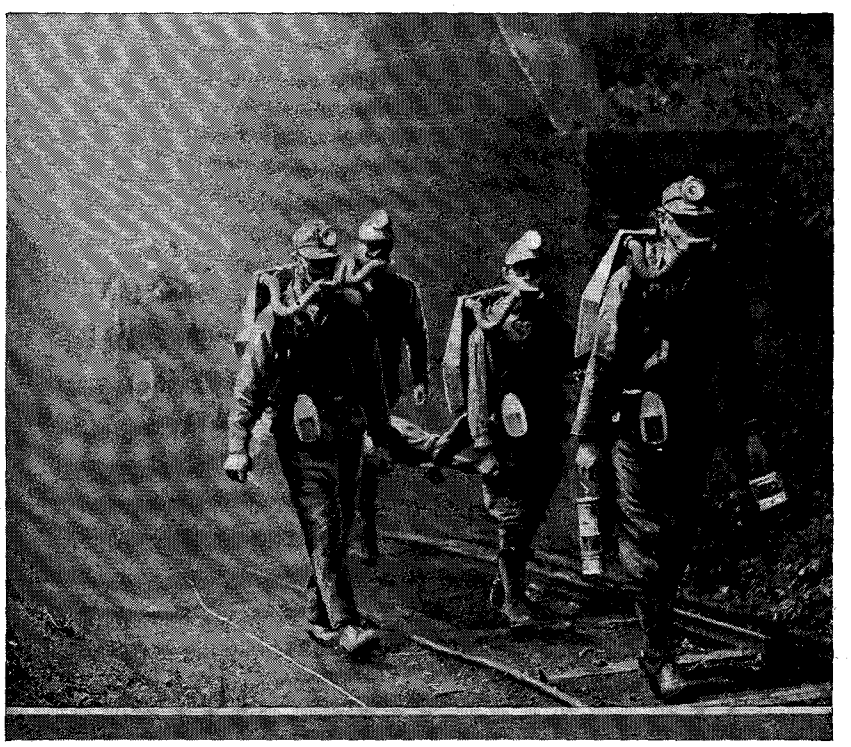
How Common Things Work

XXXII—The Two Carbon Gases

BOTH ARE VERY COMMON. One, known to chemists as carbon dioxid, we usually call "carbonic-acid gas," while the other, carbon monoxid, has no popular name. The former has two atoms of oxygen to one of carbon; the latter only one.



U. S. Bureau of Mines photograph. From "Chemistry for Today," Ginn and Company, New York

Mine Rescuers Provided With Gas Masks and Living Canaries

Carbon dioxid is a product of perfect combustion, and is also formed in the lungs; we expel it at every breath. It dissolves in water under pressure, and when the pressure is removed, it escapes in bubbles. In this form it is familiar in soda-water and other effervescent drinks.

The other oxid, carbon monoxid, is a dangerous poison, a product of imperfect combustion. It is present in the exhaust of automobiles.

McPherson, Henderson, and Fowler, in their "Chemistry for Today" (Ginn and Company, New York), speak as follows:

"Carbon dioxid is a colorless and nearly odorless gas, and is formed whenever carbon itself or any of the common fuels (all of which contain carbon) burn in oxygen or air. It is also formed in certain processes such as fermentation and the decay of organic matter. Large quantities also escape from volcanoes and crevices in the earth. It is present in the open air to the extent of about 3 parts in 10,000. This relatively small amount is essential to the life of all plants; hence it indirectly serves to supply us with our food."

THE other oxid, an actively poisonous gas, may often be seen burning in a fresh coal-fire. If there is plenty of air and not too much cold coal on top, the gas burns above the coal with a pale blue flame. It is also formed when gas is burned in stoves and grates, and the flame allowed to strike against any cold object. We read further:

"Carbon monoxid is very poisonous, since it combines with one of the constituents of the red corpuscles of the blood and renders them unfit to carry oxygen to the body cells. It is a very treacherous poison, because it has no odor and gives no warning of its presence. It is of the greatest importance, therefore, that all stoves and grates be provided with suitable chimney connections, and that these connections be kept open; otherwise any carbon monoxid formed may escape into the air of the room and poison any one inhaling this air. Many lives are lost each year in this way.

"Another source of poisoning from carbon monoxid is the breathing of the air in a closed garage in which an automobile engine is allowed to run. The exhaust gases of such engines contain from 4 to 12 per cent. of carbon monoxid, so that the air in such a garage is soon rendered very dangerous. Each year many a person loses his life by working in a closed garage in which an engine is running.

"Birds are very sensitive to carbon monoxid. In mine explosions carbon monoxid is always formed, and rescuers often carry canaries with them, the death of the birds warning the rescuers of their own peril."

The Salt of Old Age

A NECESSITY of life is the salt of sodium formed by its combination with chlorin. So well known is this, that when we talk of "salt," we mean chlorid of sodium, altho there are dozens of other salts—some medicinal, some actively poisonous.

Now comes a French physician, Prof. Pierre Delbet of the Paris Academy of Medicine, who tells us that another chlorid—that of magnesium—is equally valuable in old age. It will positively prolong life, he avers, and is particularly effective in warding off cancer. He writes in *Je Sais Tout* (Paris):

"It would be absurd to try to establish a mathematical relation between a man's years and his bodily content of magnesium.

"Some old men are worth more than some young ones.

"But it seems certain to me that, at the moment physical decline comes on, the magnesium diminishes, while the calcium increases.

"Now everything that we know of the chemical activity of magnesium, of its power of synthesis in organo-magnesian compounds, of its action in forming chlorophyl, authorizes the conclusion that its diminution plays a part in senility, or at least in certain of its phenomena. And this idea is fully confirmed by the fact that led me to undertake this investigation—namely, that the absorption of magnesium causes certain phases of senility to disappear.

"It would be imprudent to take up at this point the entire problem of old age. This was attempted at one time, and senility was attributed to the condition of the large intestine.

"Any theory that connects our inevitable decline to a single organ is a revival of the ancient conceptions of dualism. It supposes that one part of us, endowed with immortality, would never grow old, if another, more gross and vile, did not labor to destroy it. These dreams, even when clothed in biologic garments, are nothing but metaphysics.

"It will be said, perhaps, that everything must have a beginning. Doubtless there are many ways of growing old."

OLD age is not a disease, remarks Dr. Delbet; it is a physiological phenomenon. In a rather brutal way of putting it, we may say that its cause is birth; for in all pluricellular organisms, birth has death as its corollary, and old age is the road that leads thither. He continues:

"It would be highly interesting to know why magnesium diminishes with old age. There can hardly be more than two hypotheses; either an insufficiency of it is taken in with the food, or the cells have become incapable of fixing it. Neither hypothesis is satisfactory.

"If the former were true, it would suffice to eat enough magnesium to become immortal, which is absurd.

"If the second were exact, there would be no use in taking more magnesium; but it was the effect of doing this very thing that led us to undertake these researches.

"We may perhaps say, using (or possibly abusing) a justly celebrated formula, that the elective power of fixation possest by the cells diminishes progressively before disappearing, so that during a certain period their power is reduced, tho not abolished, and they are then capable of utilizing the magnesium when supplied to them in excess.

"It is during this period that the absorption of magnesium in supplementary quantities would be of the greatest advantage."

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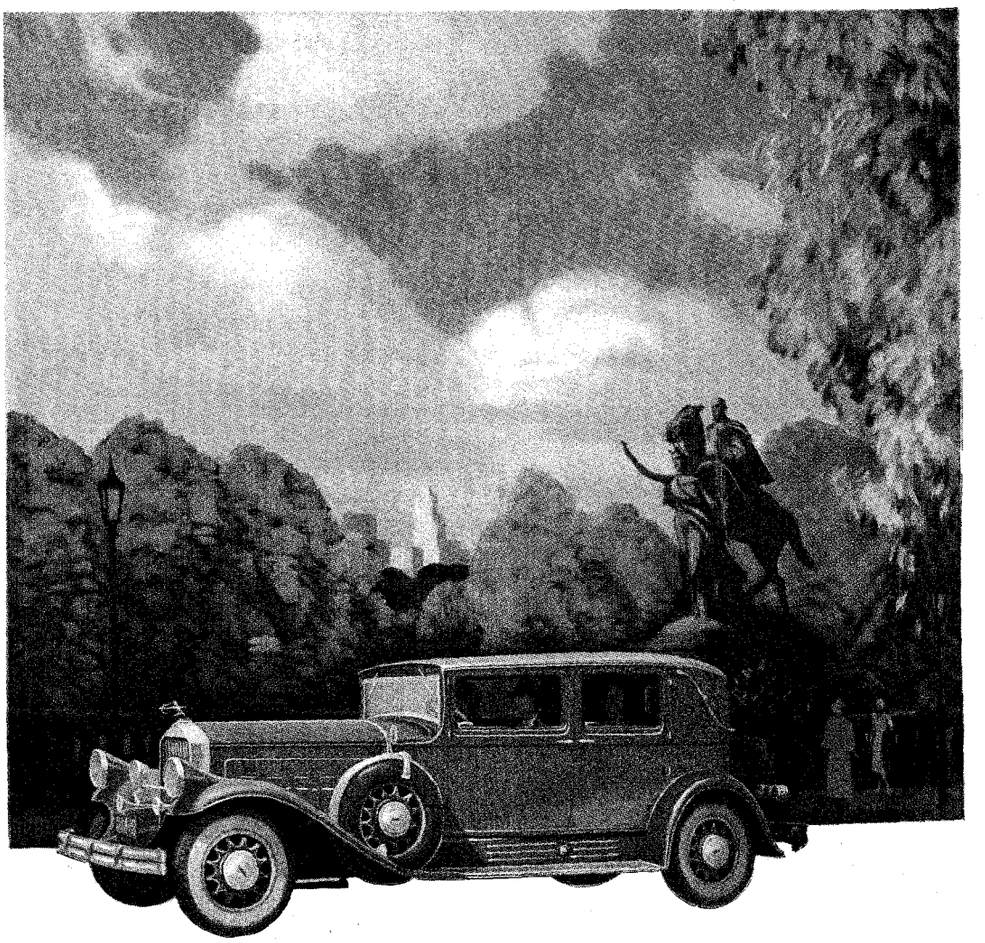

A new Pierce-Arrow Salon Model . . the Club Sedan . . and, below, a distinguished predecessor

PIERCE-ARROW PRESENTS

A NEW LINE OF EXQUISITELY APPOINTED

Salon Models

ADVANCE CUSTOM MODES FOR 1931

America's Finest Motor Car of 1908

Twenty-two years have wrought remarkable development in automobiles of quality, as evidenced by the two Pierce-Arrow portraits on this page. But scarcely less striking is the contrast between Pierce-Arrow's new Salon creations and even modern-day conceptions of beauty and elegance and distinction in fine motor cars.

Pierce-Arrow has anticipated, in these new models, the ultra-modern demand for a certain studied elegance —with interiors so richly appointed as to suggest distinguished drawing rooms—with colorings and equipment in the custom manner of tomorrow.

And beyond these lovely externals is the performance that is so reassuringly Pierce-Arrow — expressing, as always, every latest engineering development proved worthy of adoption by America's finest motor car.

PIERCE-ARROW

THREE NEW GROUPS OF STRAIGHT EIGHTS . . 132 TO 144-INCH WHEELBASES . . $2695 TO $6250 AT BUFFALO

(Custom-built Models up to $10,000)

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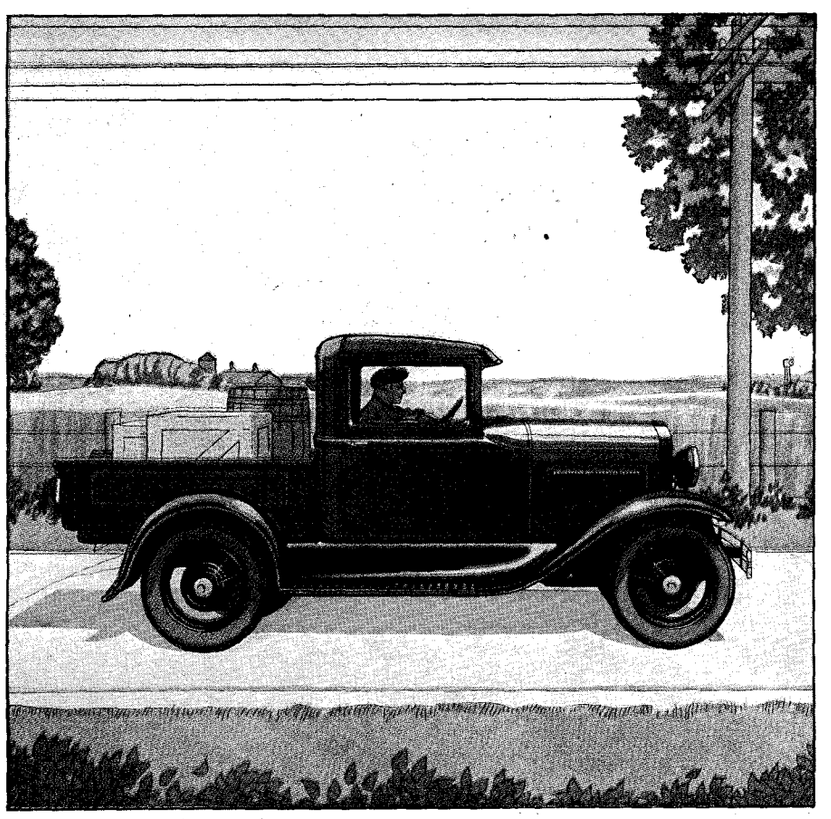
The Ford Serves

Experience of large fleet owners reveals the unusual reliability and economy of the new Ford

A SIGNIFICANT TRIBUTE to the value of the new Ford is found in its increasing use by Federal, state and city governments and by large industrial companies which keep careful day-by-day cost records. In most instances, the Ford has been chosen only after exhaustive tests of every factor that contributes to good performance — speed, power, safety, comfort, low cost of operation and upkeep, reliability and long life.

Prominent among the companies using the Ford are the American Can Company, Associated Companies of the Bell System, Armour and Company, The Borden Company, Continental Baking Corporation, Fairbank Morse & Company, Inc., Firestone Tire and Rubber Co pany, General Electric Company, General Foods Sal Company, Inc.; Goodyear Tire and Rubber Compan H. J. Heinz Company, Kellogg Company, Knickerbocke Ice Company, Morton Salt Company, Otis Elevator Co pany, Pillsbury Flour Mills Company, The Procter Gamble Company, Swift & Company, Units of Unio Carbide and Carbon Corporation, Western Union Tel graph Company, and the Westinghouse Electric an Manufacturing Company.



THE NEW FORD, WITH PICK-UP BODY AND CLOSED CAB

Each of these companies uses a lar number of Ford cars and trucks and o uses more than eight thousand.

Modern business moves at a fast pace a it needs the Ford. Daily, in countless wa and places, it helps to speed the productio and delivery of the world's goods and exte the useful service of men and companie

Constant, steady operation over ma thousands of miles emphasizes the adva tages of the sound design of the Ford car, i high quality of materials, and accuracy manufacturing.

An example of the value built into t Ford is the use of more than twenty b and roller bearings. They are hidden with the car and you may never see them. Y they play an important part in satisfactor

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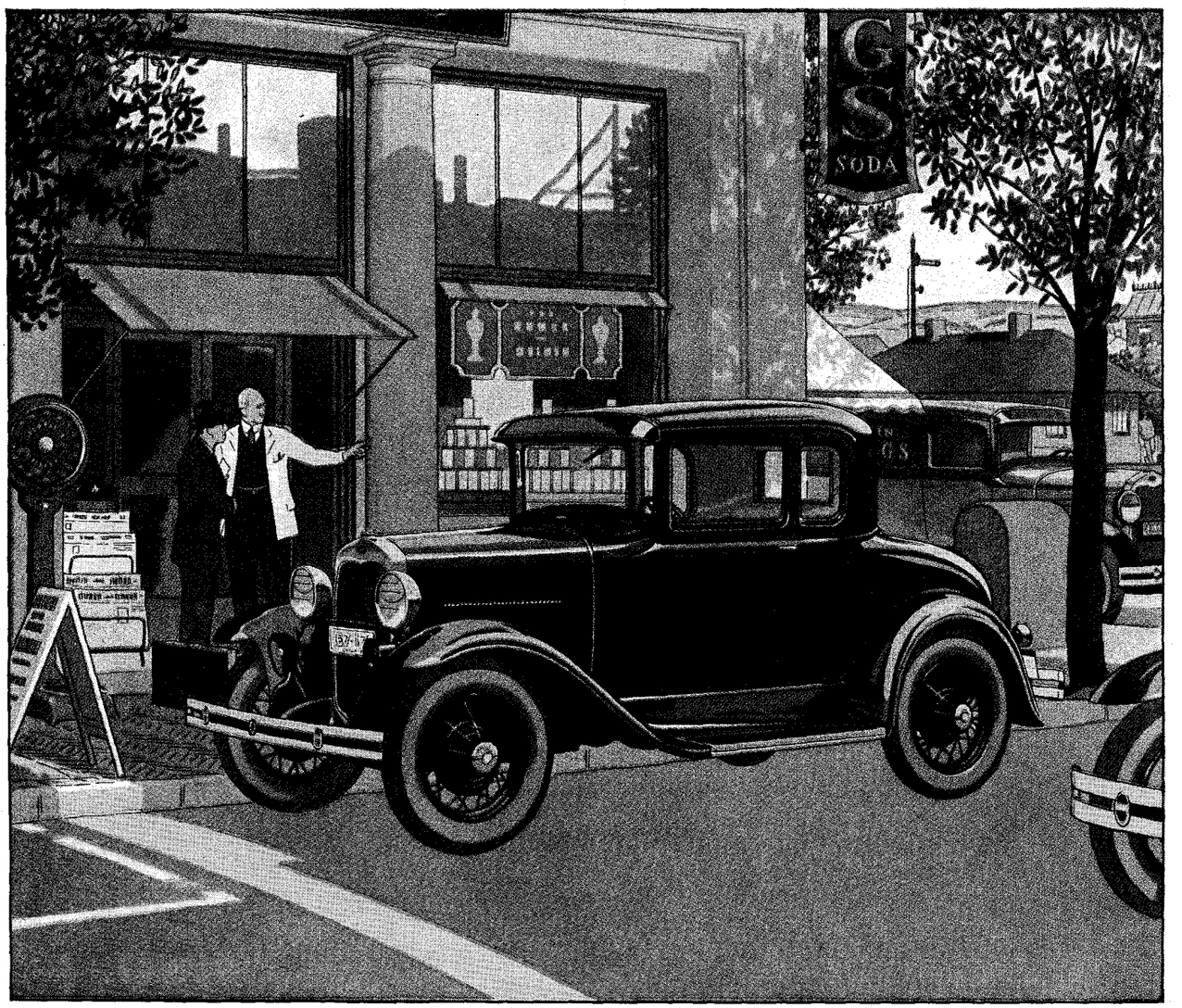
Many Businesses



THE NEW FORD COUPE

nomical performance. Their function is similar to jewels of a fine watch.

Throughout the Ford chassis, a ball or roller bearing used wherever it is needed to reduce friction and wear d give smooth, reliable mechanical operation. At many ints, as on the transmission counter shaft, clutch re- se, fan and pump shaft, and front drive shaft, these l and roller bearings are used where less costly types bearings might be considered adequate. Additional instances of the high quality built into the Ford are the extensive use of steel forgings, silent, fully enclosed four-wheel brakes, Rustless Steel for exterior metal parts, four Houdaille double-acting hydraulic shock absorbers, aluminum pistons, chrome silicon alloy valves, chrome alloy transmission gears and shafts, torque-tube drive, three-quarter floating rear axle, and the Triplex shatter-proof glass windshield. The Ford policy has always been to use the best possible material for each part and then, through large production, provide it for the public at low cost.

Ford

FORD MOTOR COMPANY

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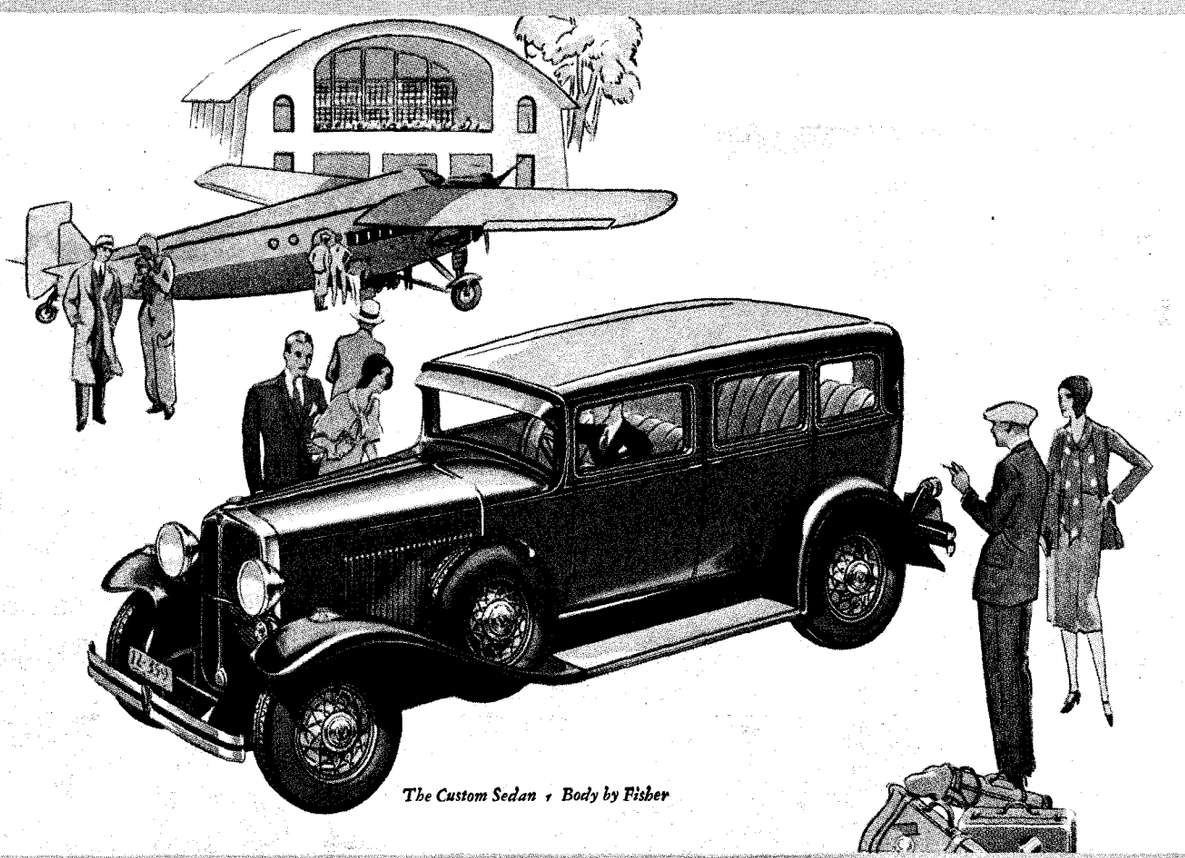
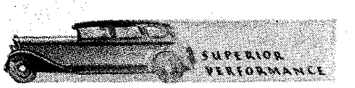
the New OAKLAND EIGHT

PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS



The Custom Sedan • Body by Fisher

Like "first time up" - - - your first exhilarating ride in an Oakland Eight



First time up in a plane . . . an entirely new experience. But up you go! And soon the preliminary tingle of excitement is transformed into a deeply satisfying and refreshing sensation. It is as if you had become somehow a superior being, leaving far behind you the swiftest vehicles on earth.

Be prepared for the same kind of exhilarating experience when you take your first ride in an Oakland Eight. From the moment you step on the gas, you part company with practically every other car on the road, no matter what its cost. Smooth as a ripple, quiet as a whisper, Oakland's 85-horsepower V-eight engine speeds you on without a semblance of effort for five miles or five hundred. Like a flash, you dart past one swiftly moving shape after another. In a twinkling, you sweep over the crest of a towering hill in high. And rarely can anyone stay abreast of you. For when you drive an Oakland Eight, you are driving the most powerful passenger car of its size and weight ever produced.

Arrange to have your first breath-taking ride in an Oakland Eight soon. Then you will understand why thousands of Oakland owners, many of them veterans of a dozen automobiles, have never been so enthusiastic about any other car. Each day reveals new reasons to praise it. Not only for its superior speed, pick-up and power but for its delightful Fisher Body comfort and its thorough dependability as well. A word to your local Oakland-Pontiac dealer and he will gladly see that you have an Oakland Eight to drive. No obligation, of course.

$895
AND UP

Available in seven body types. All prices f. o. b. Pontiac, Mich., plus delivery charges. For an interesting booklet describing the design of the Oakland Eight write to the Oakland Motor Car Co., Pontiac, Michigan.

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CURRENT POETRY

UNSOLICITED CONTRIBUTIONS TO THIS DEPARTMENT CAN NOT BE RETURNED. UNPUBLISHED POETRY UNAVAILABLE

WHAT lovelier tribute to the moon and the moon's urge to reflection than this in *The Atlantic Monthly*?

IN THE TIDAL MARSHES

BY ROBERT HILLYER

White above the afterflare
The moon rides up the brimming air
Singing in minor key the theme
Of light as music in a dream.
Lovers lying on the dune
Turn from each other toward the moon
And feel a tide far mightier
Than mortal love mount up to her
Who drowns in her magnetic flood
Mere urgencies of flesh and blood.
This is the hour the dying pass
Without a sigh to mist the glass,
So gently the translation made
From shadows to the world of shade.
So one who walks alone will stand
With love and death on either hand
Invisible companions, who
Though cunningly disguised as two
Yet in reality are one,
Love the flesh, and death the bone.
He walks and feels the spectres glide
Along with him on either side,
And closer draws, to ward them off,
His cloak of loneliness, the stuff
Of pride, the pattern of control,
To hold them from his naked soul.
The long boardwalk lies dim before
Across the salt marsh to the shore.
My brother Sea, how tide on tide
Your waters shift, while you abide;
From wave on wave, lost in each other,
Your undiminished voice, my brother.
My sister Moon, how ray on ray
Is woven your unearthly day;
From ever-changing gleam and glister
Your constancy of light, my sister.
My father God, how thought on thought
Your undiscovered mind is wrought;
From love whose end is death you gather
Your everlastingness, my father.
This is the hour the heart discovers
How love is mightier than lovers,
And this the hour the dying pass
Through death and know not what it was.
And one shall stand upon the shore
And he shall ponder them no more
But dive into the sea, and swim
Far out, and peace shall go with him.

IF the Toonerville Trolley hasn't bitten too deep into our sense of regret over worn-out things, one may feel the nostalgia of the writer in *The Railroad Men's Magazine* (New York):

ABANDONED

BY OLIN LYMAN

The old branch line with its rusted rails
  Wends on through the ancient hills:
The shadows creep as the sunlight fails,
  And the calls of the whippoorwills
Sound in the thicket where verdure lies,
Shading the green of the grass-grown ties

The night is born, and the stars awake
  While the moon ascends the sky;
A ghostly wind stirs a lonely lake
  To the wail of a loon's weird cry,
And the vines creep up to the broken door
Of a station where man will come no more.

Midnight and hush—then a phantom roar
  And the note of a ghostly bell
And an eerie whistle, while pistons pour
  Their wraiths of steam . . . The knell
Intones again . . . past the stunted pine
The ghost train rolls on the Memory Line.

WHATEVER one thinks of the case here memorialized in *The New Republic*, the poetry must stand unchallenged. We quote one of—

TWO SONNETS IN MEMORY

(Bartolomeo Vanzetti and Nicolo Sacco, Executed August 23, 1927)

BY EDNA ST. VINCENT MILLAY

As men have loved their lovers in times past
And sung their wit, their virtue and their grace,
So have we loved sweet Justice to the last,
That now lies here in an unseemly place.
The child will quit the cradle and grow wise
And stare on beauty till his senses drown;
Yet shall be seen no more by mortal eyes
Such beauty as here walked and here went down.
Like birds that hear the winter crying plain
Her courtiers leave to seek the clement south;
Many have praised her, we alone remain
To break a fist against the lying mouth
Of any man who says this was not so;
Though she be dead now, as indeed we know.

THE tenderness of early autumn breathes in these lines in *Poetry* (Chicago):

SEPTEMBER

BY ROSALIE HICKLER

These days a boy will dart and dream
Like a speckled trout in an amber stream,
A girl walk lighter than yellow leaves,
And talk like rain in the brimming eaves;
But a woman will sit by an old gray wall,
Thinking of orchards ripe in the fall,
Or maybe of nothing, nothing at all.

There she'll sit and never stir
Till understanding touches her,
Or a warm wind wanders from the town,
And a great gold pear comes tumbling down.
Still she'll only sit and stare
At the precious fruit and the empty air,
Praising God for a single pear.

Honey-mellow and sunny-sweet,
Beautiful fruit is meant to eat.
Let her hold it a little while,
Touch it softly, and softly smile.
She will offer it with a sigh
To the boy or girl who happens by,
And sit in the sun, and wonder why!

TWO left-overs from our earlier selection of student verse:

ROADS YOUNG AND OLD

BY RACHEL HARRIS CAMPBELL.

Roads that lead to houses
  And a city's pride
Go straight and hard like young men
  With sure and eager stride.

But roads that lead to mountains
  Or hidden desert streams
Shuffle along like old men
  Happy in their dreams.

—*San Diego State Teachers' College.*

PHILANDERER

BY DONALD STUART HUFFMAN

Brunettes I adore,
  And blondes bring me bliss.
Like Jurgen of yore,
  Brunettes I adore.
All my bachelor lore
  Will condense into this:
Brunettes I adore,
  And blondes bring me bliss.

—*Glendale Junior College.*

IT's almost a pity that the fable is so well known, but the London *Mercury* thought well to put it in verse:

FABLE FROM LA FONTAINE: THE ACORN AND THE PUMPKIN

BY EDWARD MARSH

What God does is well done. I need not go
Questioning the wide world round to prove it so:
Suffice it to adduce the Pumpkin
Which so perplexed the pensive Bumpkin.
Observing on his morning walk
The big fruit lolling from its tiny stalk,
"What was its Maker thinking of?" said he.
"Had He no eye for what was proper?
The place for hanging such a whopper
Was one of yonder oaks—like fruit, like tree.
'Tis pity, Lumpkin, you weren't there
When He whom Parson lectures you about
Was thinking His arrangements out—
The world would be a better place, 'tis clear.
An Acorn, now, no bigger than my thumbkin,
Would be the very thing for here.
God made a mess of it, I fear!
The more I look, the more it seems to Lumpkin
That there has been a sad mistake. . . .
But hold!" thought he, "you shouldn't go so deep:
That brain of yours will keep us wide awake."
Therewith beneath an oak he went to sleep:
An acorn dropt, and hit him on the nose.
Waking, he put his hand up, sore afeared,
And found the midget sticking in his beard.
"Hullo," he cried, "I'm bleeding! Well, that shows!
Where should I be if this had been a Pumpkin?
God would not have it so, and He was right—
I now completely see His point."
And home he went in high delight,
His world no longer out of joint.

HERE is a new slant on the emotion aroused by old and abandoned things. It is from *Holland's Magazine* (Dallas, Tex.):

OLD HOUSES

BY ANDERSON M. SCRUGGS

There is a mystery old houses know
  The years will ever keep inviolate:
An essence of the past, the long ago
  That hovers round the eaves, the muted gate,
The shaded gravel walk that idly winds
  Between the ranks of tulips time has sundered;
There is a secret, guarded by shut blinds,
  The bold and prying world has never plundered.

If you have loved old houses, never yearn
  To break their seals of silence and of death;
It is enough forgotten dreams return
  Within the lilac's faint and fitful breath.
Pause at the gate, and feel your heart expand,
  But never hope to know, or understand.

HERE in *Harper's* is social history in a nutshell:

FOR MISS MAUDE IN HEAVEN

BY MARY WILLIS SHUEY

Her long, thin back, Scotch-Presbyterian straight
Will never rest on flowery beds of ease.
She will not dawdle inside Heaven's gate.
So give her work at once, St. Peter, please.
You'll find her helpful with the Heavenly rolls—
She taught a small-town school for fifty years—
She knows the ways of West Kentucky souls,
The sins of Richards, Wallers, Ames, Brashears.
She saw three generations live and die,
Knew Flournoys, Youngs, and Sparks as pupils, friends,
Knows which are honest, which will sometimes lie,
Which hold their grudges, which make quick amends.
Miss Maude can judge folks by the family name:
She found three generations just the same.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Leguia: "Lincoln" or "Mussolini" of Latin America

A DEADLY HEDGE of rifles and pistols, cocked and ready for business, sprouted suddenly in Lima's famous (and, for this occasion, appropriately named) Inquisition Square.

The "Iron Man" had been overpowered "by an armed mob, members of which demanded his life without equivocation or delay," Rex Collier tells us in the Washington *Evening Star*.

Fervent leaders urged on the captors, who paraded their prisoner through the streets of Peru's ancient capital until they "halted ominously in the aptly named plaza."

There a proposition was made to "the calm and composed prisoner," Mr. Collier continues. "If he would resign forthwith and unconditionally, his life would be spared; otherwise—

"Already a squad of men was forming, with rifles and pistols cocked."

But the imminence of danger did not at that time—during Peru's revolution of 1909—faze President Augusto B. Leguia, whose life was destined to be imperiled again in our own time, as a result of his recent overthrow by Sanchez Cerro. Leguia replied with spirit that he did not intend to resign, and asked to see "a paper held by one of the leaders, purporting to be an order for his arrest. The warrant was shown him as a last courtesy."

International News photograph

When Hoover Went to Peru, Leguia Took Him for a Ride

According to the New York *Herald Tribune*, which relates the same anecdote, Leguia produced and donned his spectacles before reading the paper. Then he gave a striking example of coolness in the face of danger, and of ability to extricate himself from a tight corner. Mr. Collier, who in *The Evening Star* describes Leguia as "Latin America's 'Little Mussolini,'" completes the scene thus:

He launched an eloquent argument to the effect that the paper was illegal.

The men with the guns faltered, several of the leaders conferred among themselves, and a break in the tension ensued. Here was a development the conspirators had not anticipated. The argument was a new one, and nobody seemed to know exactly what to do about it.

Leguia's forensic talents had a hypnotic effect on the crowd. Some who had just been clamoring for his life began to murmur in admiration and sympathy for the little man who thus dared defy his heavily armed captors.

The President's unflinching courage inspired some of his loyal soldiers to come to his defense. The rescuers literally snatched Leguia from the mouths of the guns, dispersed the crowd, and reinstated the Executive in his palace.

AGAIN, in 1913, Leguia, then out of office, gave another proof of his iron nerve. As *The Herald Tribune* tells the story:

When his term was over, in 1912, Leguia was wearied by the continuous struggle, and made little attempt to be reelected. He went into retirement at Lima.

His popularity, however, was undiminished, and the sponsors of his successor were constantly afraid that he might regain power.

Their fear took such dimensions that they resolved on silencing him forever. In July, 1913, his home was attacked by a mob, mostly intoxicated men, who had been hired by his enemies. A battle of several hours ensued, during which Leguia and his sons, lying on the roof of the building, repulsed all attacks. The American Embassy offered him shelter, but there was no way of leaving the house.

The casualties among the aggressors finally put an end to the battle, but the event offered a valuable opportunity to Leguia's enemies to get rid of him.

He was arrested and thrown into jail. Given the alternative of an unfair trial or of leaving the country, he chose the latter. After a brief visit to the United States, he proceeded to London.

In New York, President Roosevelt paid him an unexpected visit. He seized his hand, and said: "I am delighted to see you. You are welcome to the United States. Here you are at home. Good-by."

LEGUIA has always been an ardent admirer of America, Americans, and American methods. At one time he was an agent in South America for the New York Life Insurance Company. Drew Pearson, writing from Washington to the Baltimore *Sun*, describes him as "the chief booster and gladhander the United States had in the length and breadth of South America."

Yet, in spite of this, Leguia has not been especially well known in this country. We all know about Mussolini, Lloyd George, and other notables, but not about this fiery little Peruvian. And this circumstance, it seems to Irvin S. Cobb, "is merely another indictment of Yankee insularity." Mr. Cobb, in his recently published book, "Both Sides of the Street" (Cosmopolitan Book Corporation), devoted in large part to South America, gives us this picture of Leguia before his downfall:

Here is one of the outstanding empire-builders of the age, a statesman whose personal history is astounding and fascinating, whose record of vision and of accomplishment in ten years has been stupendous—and even so, millions of us probably never heard of him.

It was Leguia who secured United States naval officers to train his sailors, German military sharps to school his soldiers, and Spanish experts to drill his police forces.

It was Leguia who, out of a meager treasury, found funds to inaugurate a plan of public driveways and highways, which would do credit to a country ten times as rich as his in developed resources, and which, being completed, is going to form an essential link in the continuous road that, as sure as you're alive, will, one of these days, bind southern Chile to northern Canada, and make it possible uninterruptedly to motor the habitable length of the Western Hemisphere.

It was Leguia who dreamed dreams of railroads, of colonization of the empty interior, of proper drainage for the cities, of enlarged irrigation for the rainless coast, and, most of all, of the social and material rehabilitation of the Indian, as a real factor in the national life, by means of a more equitable distribution of the land—and he is making most of these dreams of his come true. Since his return to the Presidency, in 1919, he has crowded

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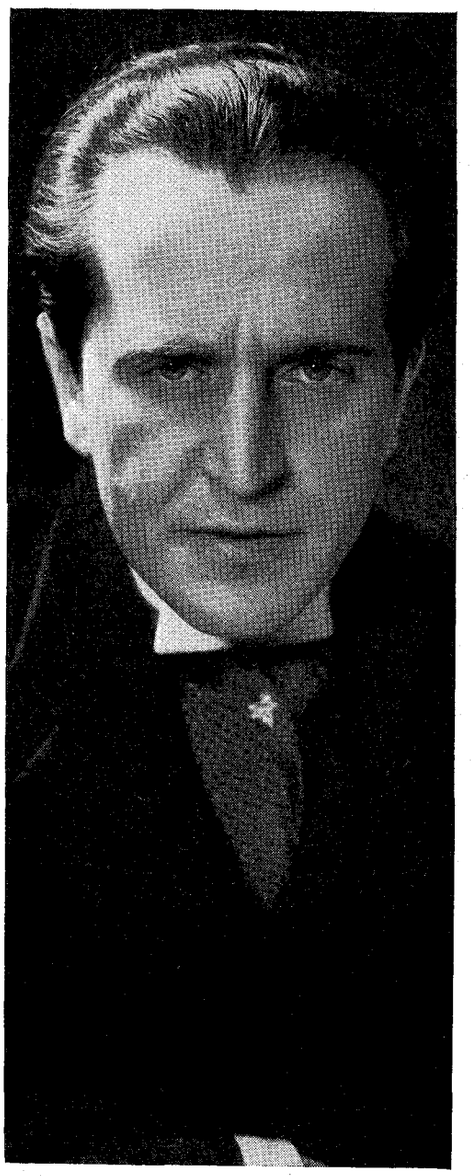
"Many Men are Failures because of *INTESTINAL FATIGUE*"

declares Italy's great Physician-Statesman



GRANDE UFFICIALE PROFESSORE DOTTORE RAFFAELE PAOLUCCI, of Rome . . . Director of the Lanciano Hospital, physician, statesman . . . is one of the most commanding figures in European medical and political life.

REMEMBER those dreams you had when you were a boy? Dreams of achievement, success . . .

Why haven't they come true?

Here is what a famous European physician has to say . . . Dr. Raffaele Paolucci, a noted clinic head and vice-president of the Italian Chamber of Deputies . . . a man who has made his mark in *two* great fields of work.

"Frequently," Dr. Paolucci says, "a doctor comes upon really strong personalities who have been unsuccessful because of the effects of constipation—'intestinal fatigue.'

"How can this condition be corrected? Obviously not by purgatives and laxative pills," he explains.

"Fresh yeast," he declares, "strengthens 'tired' intestines, restoring their activity so that poisons no longer form. Appetite and digestion improve . . . the individual's whole appearance is freshened."

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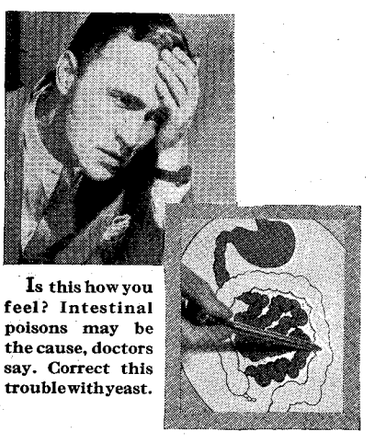


Is this how you feel? Intestinal poisons may be the cause, doctors say. Correct this trouble with yeast.

Think of it—just a simple fresh food that brings really natural relief from constipation . . . that tones up your whole system . . . helps you regain mental alertness, energy, "pep"!

Try it! Each cake of *Fleischmann's* Yeast, you know, is rich in the indispensable vitamins B, G, and D. At grocers', restaurants and soda fountains. Write for booklet. Standard Brands Inc., 595 Madison Ave., N.Y.C.

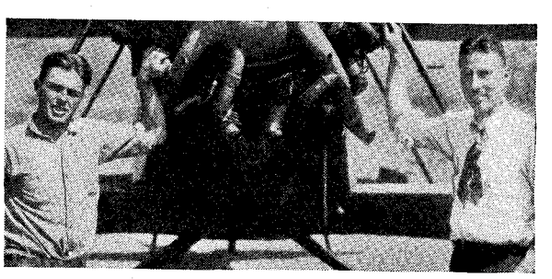
Noted Hospital Heads agree:—

DR. PONTOPPIDAN, of Copenhagen's Municipal Hospital, says, "I have had excellent results from fresh yeast for run-down conditions caused by constipation."

DR. ALMKVIST, head of Stockholm's St. Göran Hospital, says, "Yeast cleanses the intestines . . . helps free the system of poisons."

"I felt groggy from constipation," *writes* George F. Sullivan *of Mattapan, Mass.* "Fleischmann's Yeast cleared out my system and brought back appetite and sleep."

Eat Fleischmann's Yeast 3 times a day, before or between meals and at bedtime —plain or in water (hot or cold) or any way you like.



***Art E. Walker* and *Nick B. Mamer*, who established a unique transcontinental air record with their famous Spokane "Sun God," write: "For some time before our flight we ate Fleischmann's Yeast, on the advice of dietitians. It kept our systems 'regular' and in tip-top condition."**

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a lifetime of monumental achievement into the compass of a decade, and always and constantly against strong political opposition and strong economic prejudices, plus, as he himself has said publicly, "the inertia of our temperament."

Naturally, I was anxious to meet this big little man of South America. That highly efficient and practical veteran of diplomats, the late Alexander Moore, arranged the meeting—arranged it by telephone, in a couple of minutes. The interview took place on one of those frequent days when President Leguia sits to give personal audience to any of his constituents who have a grievance, or think they have—the widow of a soldier whose pension has been delayed, the peon who complains of mistreatment—in short, anybody, however humble or obscure, who desires to ask for something or suggest something or demand something. But when Ambassador Moore and I informally were ushered into the Executive Palace, there was no suggestion from any one that his Excellency might be prest for time.

WHAT there is of Leguia "is all whipcord and drawn steel," Mr. Cobb continues. "He made me think of a dynamo packed inside the case of a wrist-watch. Out of what he said—and in forty minutes Peru's ninety-odd-pound giant said much—several utterances stood out in my memory as having particular significance." He said this, according to Mr. Cobb, who quotes him directly:

Our Indians always, from the coming of the white man, have been underfoot. They have become a broken people, a people without spirit. I want my Administration to give them aspiration, courage, hope—but, most of all, hope. Because hope means faith, and faith means performance, and performance means salvation.

Not long ago we paved a road leading back into a district inhabited almost exclusively by an Indian populace. In the year before that road was rebuilt, 1,000 bags of potatoes came over it to market. In the year since it was rebuilt, 100,000 bags of potatoes came over it.

To do such things as this we could not count on the support of the collective conscience of the nation, for a truly collective conscience has not yet been formed, altho it is forming. We have had to go against the currents of popular opinion rather than with them. But in our campaigns for good roads we found aid in an unexpected quarter.

Do you know what has helped to awaken our people to the imperative necessity of decent highways? It might interest you to know. All classes of our people patronize the cinema. On the screen they saw fine cars flitting over smooth highways, bearing well-drest persons swiftly from place to place. In remote neighborhoods the demand arose for such North American roads as our citizens saw pictured in the theater.

AGAIN he said, as reported by Mr. Cobb in this interesting conversation:

Certain atavistic ignorances and superstitions inherent in our race have operated against us. With these fetishes, as with more tangible and definite oppositions, we have had to contend. We have had to give honor and dignity to work, to make men feel that work is honorable and is dignified—that honest labor honestly performed pays dividends where vain oratory and the music of fine meaningless words pay none. We have to break down the barriers that hedge in an almost feudalistic group, a land-owning aristocracy which fears the loss of its ancient privileges. We are breaking down these barriers without undermining the financial fabric of this country—and that has been no inconsiderable task, either.

Here at least is one South American country which wholeheartedly is friendly to the United States. There may be others who are genuinely friendly to you. I know we are. We are grateful for the enormous aid in development of our resources which in the past has come to us from the North, where you live. We need the money you are lending us and the constructive brains you are sending us. We welcome the investors and the organizers who come here. The bugaboo of "Yankee Imperialism" does not frighten Peruvians.

And let me add this: I am honestly convinced that the Anti-American propaganda which flourishes in some of the geographical divisions of this Continent is not a spontaneous propaganda, but is inspired and financed by certain of your business rivals in other parts of the world—in short, by those who are jealous and resentful of your growing commercial relations with these Republics down here below the equator.

Here in Peru we are greedy to have better acquaintance with you North Americans. I hope in turn that North Americans may increasingly desire to know what we have to offer in entertainment for the visitor, and in opportunities for development. There is a profound ignorance on both sides. In some ways we are very close together—North and South America—and in other ways we still seem so far apart. Well, we must cure all that.

"I CAN not put it too forcibly," continues Mr. Cobb. "If you are seeking for what is engaging in the life of a people, or for what is heavy with promise for an infinitely richer development of artistic and creative impulses—literary and otherwise—Lima, I'm sure, will satisfy you." And he adds:

Yes, I'll use a stronger word: I'm sure Lima will enthrall you. You must come to realize here, as you will come to realize almost anywhere else in Peru, or in fact almost anywhere in South America, that the wealth of the land both on the cultural side and the material side hardly has been tapped.

You hear the breathing of only half-awakened giant forces, some still entombed in the earth, some already pointing and sharpening the creative faculties of the race. Mañana-land no longer is content to drowse in the sunshine. The old land of do-it-to-morrow is transforming into the new land of start-it-to-day.

I'm not trying to be epigrammatic; I'm not even trying to be prophetic.

Merely I'm trying to put into words the impulses I could feel astir all about me.

Here on the West Coast the chances for rich and previously untapped markets for Yankee-made goods are obvious even to a man who is himself not concerned with business affairs.

DESCRIBING Leguia as "the most popular president Peru ever had," and adding that he earned the reputation of being "the Lincoln of Peru," *The Herald Tribune* tells us that "he fell a victim to the feudal class of old Spanish descent, which he has always fought in an attempt to liberate and educate the Indians, who comprise the bulk of Peru's population." Mr. Pearson, in *The Sun*, however, gives other reasons for the overthrow:

President Leguia's fall is generally understood to be the result of acute economic influences in Peru, plus the personal unpopularity of any President who has served as virtual dictator for years.

Recently the Peruvian sol reached its lowest point since 1921, being 3.9 to the dollar.

Leguia had tried unsuccessfully to peg the exchange, some time previously, but when prices for copper reached a new low, the exchange broke with it.

All Peruvian exports—copper, wool, cotton, sugar, and oil—have been suffering from the general world slump in prices, and recent reports from Callao, chief port of Peru, showed that freight movements, imports, and exports were falling off rapidly.

DRAMA continued to attend Leguia in the August revolution. After resigning at the demand of the victorious party, he boarded the cruiser, *Almirante Grau*, with the intention, according to the Associated Press, of seeking safety abroad. But this was not to be. Instead, arrest and prison for the fallen Leguia. Continuing the Associated Press dispatch from Lima:

According to an official statement, the *Almirante Grau* left anchorage near San Lorenzo Island. The officers intended to land the former President at some foreign port.

The cruiser steamed out about twelve miles. Then a wireless from the junta was received threatening the officers with court martial if they did not return within forty-eight hours. The cruiser put back into Callao harbor, wirelessing that she would surrender.

This means, it is understood, that Leguia will face trial for his "misdeeds" in the eleven years he ruled Peru under a dictatorship.

News of the "surrender" was published in *La Prensa*, the official newspaper. It said that officers of the *Almirante Grau* did not recognize the military junta, but decided to abide by the national movement following an ultimatum sent them by the junta "in view of their obstinate attitude."

This latest development is credited both to students of Lima and to Lieut.-Col. Luis Sanchez Cerro, who led the original revolt, at Arequipa. Both the revolt leader and Gen. Manuel Maria Ponce, head of the Lima military junta, or "provisional government," yielded to the demands of students that the former President be prosecuted.

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The Type of Person who Prefers LAVORIS

She Wouldn't Hesitate to Ask You

You know the type. Frank. Good-humored. And intelligent. She wouldn't be at all embarrassed to discuss oral hygiene with you, or her best friends. She knows "bad breath" is a symptom of some condition that demands professional advice. And being a normal, healthy person herself, she chooses Lavoris . . . which is more than a deodorant . . . for her daily mouthwash. She remembers that familiar "pink bottle" from childhood days. She remembers her mother's sweet, clean breath.

No matter what mouthwash you may be using now, switch to Lavoris for a week. You'll like that clean, fresh feeling and the absence of any "medicine" after-effect. Observe how, when expelled into clear water, Lavoris has detached food particles, dentifrice residue, or other oral debris. It leaves you with a cool, glowing, sure-you-are-clean feeling. See your dentist regularly . . . as often as he suggests . . . and use Lavoris daily. At drug counters everywhere.

"Tell the Public the Truth about a Mouthwash," said the Dentists

Dentists in all parts of the world wrote us during the past year to commend Lavoris advertising that emphasized the advantages of modern, ethical dental service. Many of our professional friends urged us to say "more about Lavoris" . . . to "tell the public the truth about mouthwashes" . . . to "urge people to try Lavoris for just a week or two" . . . "tell them that bad breath is a symptom, and not a disease."

LAVORIS CHEMICAL CO.
Minneapolis, Minn. Toronto, Canada

LAVORIS

Note to Members of the Medical and Dental Professions:
Lavoris prints its formula upon every bottle and has never implied in any manner that it is a substitute for professional attention and service. On the contrary, in all advertising, we urge the reader to "Do As Your Dentist Tells You." A worthy slogan, we believe.

DO AS YOUR DENTIST TELLS YOU

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They gave a *new* Thrill

THAT'S WHY THEY GOT THERE....SO QUICKLY

"Mar'lyn, chile, shake yo' feet!"

Grandmother's kinky-haired old furnace-man was the first to educate Marilyn Miller's feet. At those same feet, just a few years later, old New York laid its heart.

MARILYN MILLER

From her grandmother's cellar . . . to Ziegfeld's Roof . . . in just the twinkle of a toe. She really was *the "Sally" . . . of the alley called Broadway.*

How explain the miracle of Marilyn's success? . . . *Nature* simply blessed her with a charm all her own.

And that's the only answer to another young star's rise. OLD GOLD made its bow just four years ago. In a month it was popular. In a year, a headliner. Today it's America's fastest growing cigarette.

Nature again! Sun-drenched heart-leaves from *better* tobaccos. A new taste-thrill for jaded palates. A new throat-ease and freedom from coughs.

You can "manufacture" an ordinary cigarette . . . or an ordinary actress. But only *Nature* produces the stars.

OLD GOLDS first hopped the Pacific Ocean in March, 1929. In just three weeks after they appeared on the beach at Waikiki they were one of the four "best sellers."

BETTER TOBACCOS . . . "NOT A COUGH IN A CARLOAD"

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Honoring Lindy with a Man-Made Star

A SLEEPY NIGHT WATCHMAN, roused from his reveries, came rushing out of Chicago's Field Museum, "rubbing his eyes and waving his arms grotesquely" at the great piercing blue eye whose glance had frightened him.

But the eye turned aside. It disclosed a quarrelsome couple cuffing each other as they wandered down a suburban street. It peered into darkened windows, and with its glare aroused sleepers.

Householders living near Chicago sprang to their telephones,

P. & A. photograph

Flyers 600 Miles Apart, They Say, Could Steer by It

according to Ione Quinby, writing in the Chicago *Evening Post.*

What was the matter? What was this mysterious, darting light which disturbed and terrified them? Was Chicago on fire again? Was it the aurora borealis?

They were speedily reassured. It was nothing supernatural, nothing dangerous. It was the new Lindbergh Beacon, a light 2,000,000,000 candle-power strong, located 600 feet above Chicago's pavements atop a sky-scraper.

Its purpose is to guide aviators at night. It is the gift of the late Elmer A. Sperry, its deviser, as a memorial to Col. Charles A. Lindbergh's lone flight from New York to Paris in 1927. It was put into use during the recent spectacular air races in Chicago, but without the presence of Colonel Lindbergh. So powerful is it that it is quite possible that it could be seen, with the aid of astronomical instruments, on the moon.

Miss Quinby witnessed a tryout of the light by Robert Brohmfeldt, the engineer who accompanied it to Chicago, installed it, and tested it. It was during the wee, small hours, and at that time, she tells us, "Chicago's skyline appeared in the light of the beacon "as strange and Arabian-like as the figures and scenery which were made immortal by the 1,001 tales. The city which teems with prosaic life, factory smokestacks, and hundreds of honking motors by day, is a world of weird beauty and strange episodes at night." We have already witnessed some of these episodes through this writer's aid. She says further:

Holding a pair of strong binoculars, while a second engineer operated the light during the test, Engineer Brohmfeldt had his first opportunity to see Chicago at night through the eye of the beacon. Picking out Michigan Boulevard, he glimpsed hundreds of moving motor-cars, their voices stilled, like ghostly caravans entering an Arabian Nights city, their jeweled headlights dimmed by the strong light of the eye.

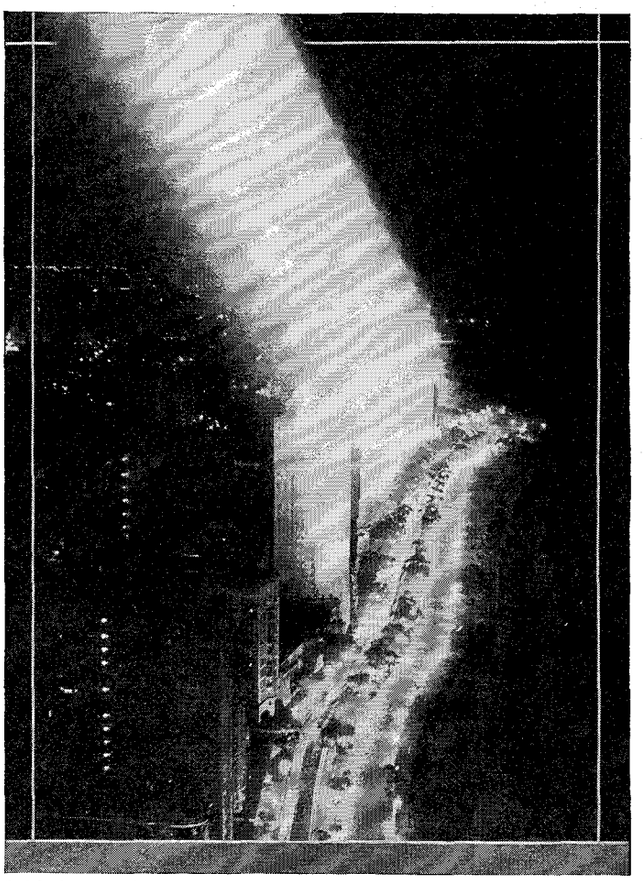
Following the light of the beacon northward Brohmfeldt focused his binoculars on the near north side. The parks were majestic in solitude. Among the trees only one couple sat necking and, like Adam and Eve, they appeared to cover their eyes as the strange light suddenly ferreted them out.

Down certain lanes as the blue eye continued its gaze, numerous parked cars came to life and drove away.

As the eye picked its way over the near north side, called Chicago's Towertown, and the equivalent of Greenwich village in New York, where the sophisticates are supposed to dance and play all night, only thirty-one windows showed signs of night life.

In Cicero, the eye found a peaceful, tree-lined little suburb, where at midnight every one was fast asleep like a cat with its tail curled about it. No hold-ups, machine-gun fights, or signs of nefarious doings, and only one party which appeared to be a wedding.

The eye thereupon turned to the lake, where the blue light created a strange optical delusion. In the path of the light the lake seemed to sink down into a twenty-foot depression. Three rowboats could be seen paddling about in the nocturnal waters,



P. & A. photograph

Wherever the Flaming Sword Falls, Lo! Night Is Day

while further out white yachts suddenly woke up as the long beam caught them.

Past a stream of four-o'clock milkmen's horses, and a half-dozen trucks, out to the Sand Dunes, where a lone nymph appeared to be dancing by herself on the beach. And then on to South Haven, 125 miles away, where the beacon lighted up the town's streets, just by way of diversion.

No less distinguished a hand than that of President Hoover pressing a button in Washington, put the light into operation on a night late in August. Then, says the Chicago *Tribune*, "boring

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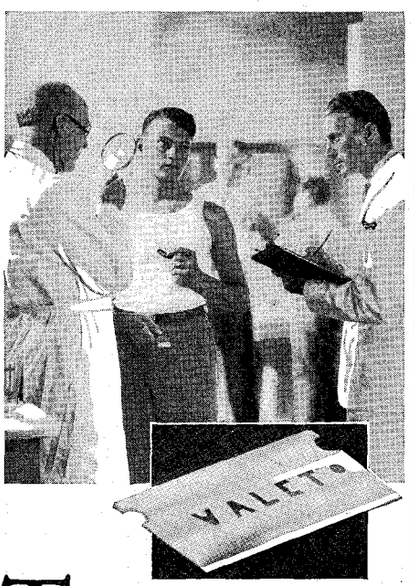
MEN WHO KNOW STEEL PREFER THE VALET
—MEN WHO KNOW FACES PRESCRIBE IT



Tests prove
..VALET *is kinder to sensitive skins*..

WE WERE satisfied that the Valet AutoStrop Razor and new Valet blade, could not irritate the face under normal conditions.

But we wanted to know Valet's effects in even severe cases of skin trouble. So we asked an eminent scientist, Dean of Dermatology at a great University,* to make this all-inclusive test.

Five persons with extraordinarily sensitive skins and seven patients with *sycosis barbae* consented to shave daily for a period of weeks under identical conditions with various safety razors.

Two results were noted. In the first instance, an entire lack of irritation where Valet was used. In the second, a perfectly safe use of Valet at light or medium adjustment without spread of infection.

Remember the Valet blade is made exclusively for use in the Valet AutoStrop Razor — the only safety that does not require removal of the blade for stropping. Shave with the blade preferred by men who know steel—and prescribed by those who know faces.

*Name on request.

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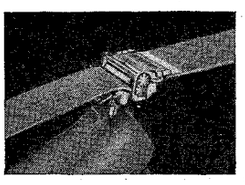
The new blade can be identified by the word "Valet" cut through the steel



The NEW VALET
Auto-Strop BLADE

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

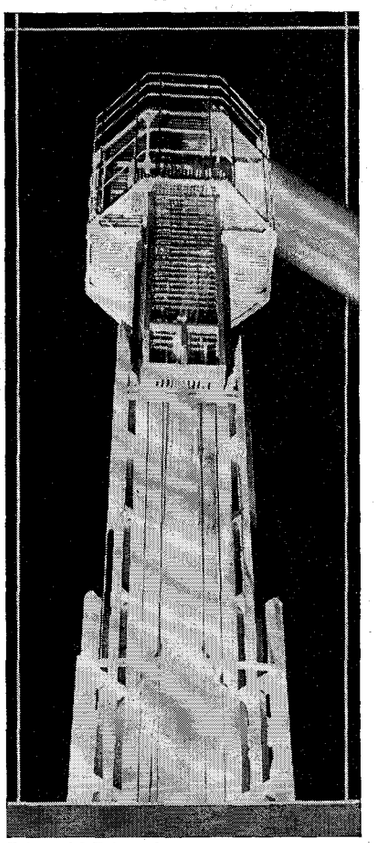
into the haze that hung thick above the city, the beacon shot its blue-gray beam into the skies."

A notable group had assembled for the event, but the list did not include Colonel Lindbergh, because, it was said, according to *The Tribune*, that he wished "to avoid reporters and news cameramen." After a dinner, this same journal continues:

Lights were dimmed on the lofty roof, and all eyes turned to the tower above, topped by the light platform which stands 600 feet above the street. Just at 9 P. M. a bell tinkled.

From the platform two beams of light shot out through the murk. Above, the immense 2,000,000,000 candle-power lamp cut its dark blue swath through the haze in a reflected ray sixty inches in diameter. Below it, the 1,100,000,000 candle-power light, thirty-six inches in diameter, but weak in comparison to its brother, was trained on the Municipal Airport, and will remain fixt to point the way for night air visitors.

For a few seconds the big light was held stationary, pointed to the southwest, then it began a leisurely turn, touching the loop skyscrapers as it went. The new Merchandise Mart, already blazing with lights, was given added brilliance by the beam; the Mather tower loomed out of the darkness as the shaft brought it into view, and a degree or two further east the beam gilded the flagstaff of the Tribune tower and illuminated the mosque-like dome of the Medinah Athletic Club.



Underwood & Underwood

How the Man-Made Star Is Propt Up Aloft

It is not inappropriate to call this light a star and to picture the man in the moon as watching it with as much interest as was caused on this globe some months ago by the discovery of planet X. Dr. Frank E. Hartman tells us in *The Aerologist* that "by the use of instruments ordinarily employed by astronomers the beacon can be perceived at a distance of 10,000,000 miles in space." The mean distance of the moon from the earth is about 238,800 miles; and *The American Weekly* hazards the opinion that "if there were men on the moon, it would be visible as a bright point as large as a star of the fifth magnitude."

Dr. Hartman, in his already cited article, gives us this description of the light and its powers:

This extraordinary beacon consists of two lights, one mounted above the other. The lower light has an output of 1,100,000,000 candle-power, which is brought, by a parabolic reflector, into a beam thirty-six inches in diameter, and is fixt so as to direct visiting airmen to the Municipal Airport.

The upper light is the beacon proper. It has an output of 2,000,000,000 candle-power, brought into a beam five feet in diameter, and revolved at the rate of two revolutions per minute.

The beacon is supported by a structural steel tower, totally encased in aluminum, rising sixty-five feet above the penthouse of the Palmolive Building, which gives the light a total elevation of 600 feet.

The Lindbergh Beacon at a distance of thirty-three miles appears nearly five times brighter than the full moon, we are told. It is figured, too, that the sun, at noon on a bright summer day, "is just 100,000 times brighter than this beacon at thirty-three miles distance." Dr. Hartman relates further:

It is seen that the intensity of this giant flambeau, comparable with the magnitude of the moon's reflected light, is vastly something more than man has hitherto been compelled to reckon with It is estimated that it will be serviceable to aviators for a radius of about 300 miles of Chicago, but even so flyers 600 miles apart may depend for guidance on this man-made star

Dr. Philip Fox, who is in charge of Chicago's Planetarium, computes the main beacon at one meter distance to be 20,000-fold brighter than sunlight at the surface of the earth, and eight billion times as bright as the full moon. At a distance of fifty-five and one-half miles the Lindbergh Beacon becomes equivalent in brightness to the full moon.

The light, as has been said, is the gift of the late Mr. Sperry. The expenses of putting it in place and of maintaining it, Dr. Hartman continues, are borne by the owners of the building which it caps. Installing the light was "no mean engineering task," we are told as we continue our reading:

The supporting tower is built to withstand a wind-pressure of 100 miles per hour, and is tied into the main structural steel of the building. It rises, with set-back lines to harmonize with the distinctly American set-back style of sky-scraper construction, from the limestone penthouse, which serves as its structural base, and also to house the motor-generator sets and switchboards necessary to operate the

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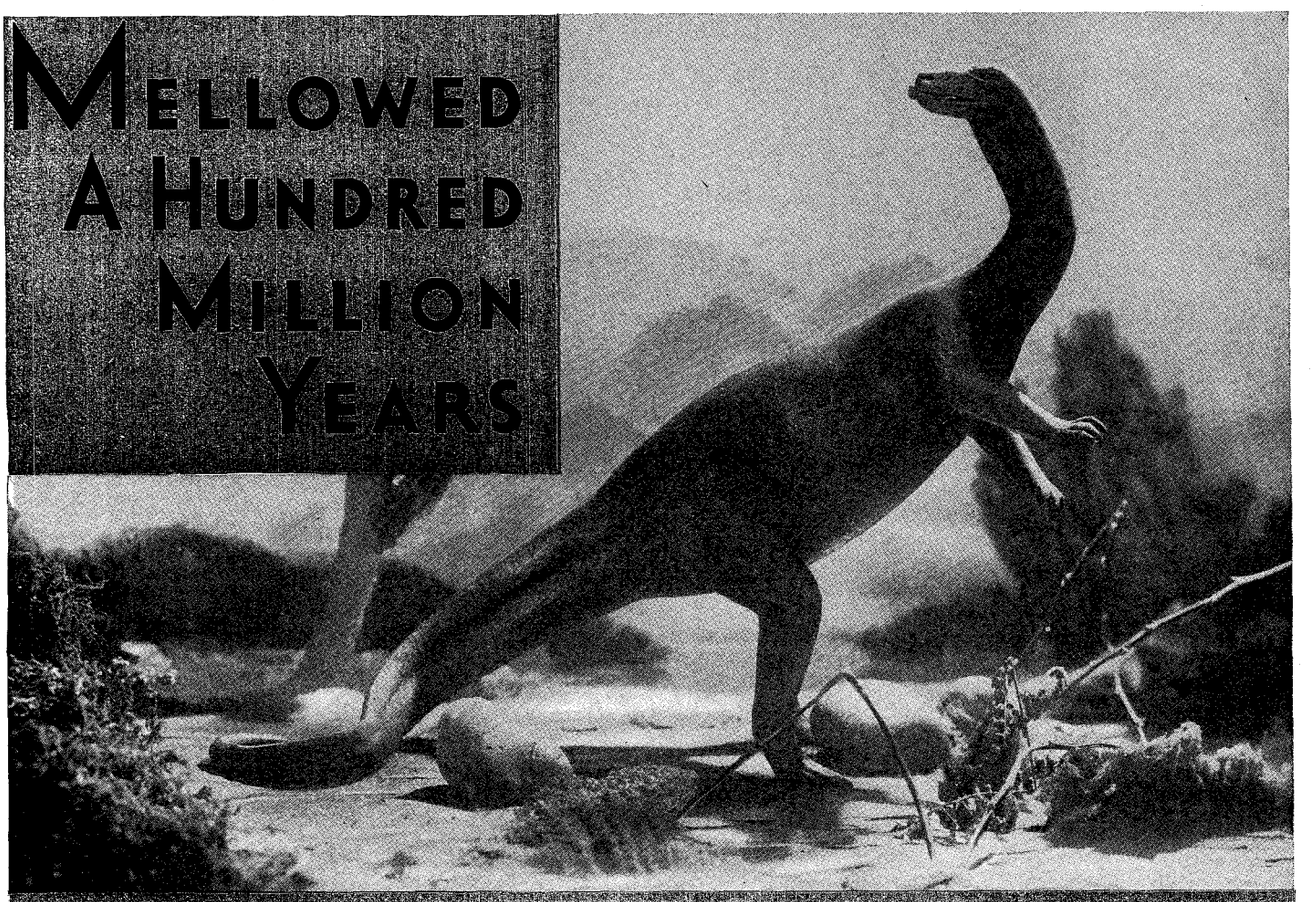

Long, long ago in PENNSYLVANIA

MILLIONS of years ago in the Devonian Age—while the world rocked with earthquakes and mighty, armored fish swam the seas—Nature stowed away in the Bradford-Allegany District of the Pennsylvania field her most valuable crude oil.

Most crudes refined for motor oils today are millions of years younger than Bradford-Allegany crude. A few are older. *But among them all this Bradford-Allegany crude was formed at a time when earth conditions were 100% favorable—so favorable that a hundred million years of filtering and mellowing have brought this crude to the highest known point of lubricating quality!*

That is why Sinclair has built at Wellsville, N. Y., the largest single refinery devoted exclusively to the manufacture of Pennsylvania grade motor oil. Here, under the careful supervision of laboratory experts, Sinclair refines Bradford-Allegany crude into Sinclair Mobiline.

Ask for Sinclair Mobiline today—use the grade recommended by Sinclair dealers according to the Sinclair Law of Lubrication. At draining time notice how the used Mobiline comes out of your crankcase still rich and oily—positive, visible proof of protection for the last mile as well as the first!

Send us your name and address and a list of states where you intend touring and we will send you road maps and the Sinclair Law of Lubrication booklet, free. SINCLAIR REFINING CO., Inc., 45 Nassau St., New York, N. Y.

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Will you live too long *or die too soon?*

These two eventualities every man must face—either that he will die too soon, while others are yet dependent upon him; or that he will outlive the period of his own earning capacity, and become dependent himself.

There is no escaping the facts. But there is a way to provide against either possibility.

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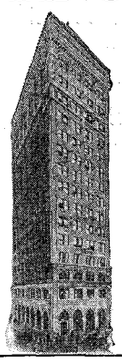

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

carbons which are employed as the source of illumination.

Within the tower the smallest elevator in the world is located. It measures just thirty inches square, and will carry the attendant to the operating deck of the beacon. It is estimated that the carbons will require changing about every hour and a half, and doubtless for this reason the elevator was not designed to accommodate a fat man.

It is interesting to note, this writer reminds us as his account runs on, "that about half a century ago the old Chicago Board of Trade Building, now replaced with a monumental structure, was dedicated and Sperry, then a youthful inventor and student of light engineering, conceived the idea of planting upon its tower 'a most powerful electrical beacon.'" Reading further:

It consisted of twenty arc lights spaced about a circle thirty feet in diameter, that sent forth a total of 40,000 candlepower, and "threw its radiance as far north as Madison Street." The Lindbergh Beacon, that Mr. Sperry has now given to Chicago, is 50,000 times as powerful as the beacon which he gave a half a century ago. Since then Sperry has given to the world, among other things, the invention of the high intensity arc light, the gyroscopic compass, and gyroscopic helmsman. Much progress has been made, in both pure and applied science, and the difference in magnitude between Sperry's two beacons is something of a measure of the achievements of his age.

It is one of the ironies of life that on the day that the last bit of structural steel was laid in place, Mr. Sperry was fatally stricken. As tho by historic coincidence, the dedication of that early beacon which he gave Chicago was delayed because of his illness in 1886.

Chicago, of course, is proud of the new beacon, assuming it to be, as intended, a blessing to airmen and a potential life-saver. On this point a somewhat questioning note is raised by the New York *World*. Thus:

This is what we should like to know about Lindbergh Light: How much aeronautical indorsement does it have? Are aviators really in favor of it, or are they indifferent to it, or are they against it?

It is not in a trifling mood that we raise this question. As it happens, our New York beacons have come in for sharp criticism from aviators, on the ground that they are of no assistance to flyers at all, but are, instead, a menace. The objection to them is that in thick weather they are likely to confuse a flyer by making him think they are flood lights on a landing-field and lead him to attempt a landing on a spot where a landing would be fatal. One of our New York assemblymen, Mr. Joseph T. Higgins, himself an aviator, thought the danger sufficient to warrant a law against such lights and, accordingly, introduced a bill in the Legislature.

Cops Must Be Slick, Too

Billy gulped down his gallantry.

Out shot his right hand and gript the lady's left.

And such is the sinfulness of this world, according to Edwin C. Hill in the New York *Sun*, that "clutched in a small wad in that beautiful left hand was the $20 bill that had been reposing under his necktie only a moment before."

"You're under arrest, girlie," said Billy.

For five minutes or so, we read, all was confusion. Angry ladies careered into the place. The girl's father charged "like the Bull of Bashan." There were "yells, screams, groans, and tears." But when order was restored, Billy and the pretty lady were on their way to the police station.

All of which proves, perhaps, that it isn't enough for policemen to be big, and brave, and strong. They must have their share of guile, too. Going back to the beginning, we read:

"Send Billy in," said Inspector McCormick, cocking an eye at a bunch of complaints stacked on his desk.

"Billy McDonald?" asked the doorman.

"Billy McDonald," repeated the Inspector. "And get a move on, Flaherty!"

"All right, all right," said the doorman. "Hey, McDonald! The boss wants you."

"Billy," said the Inspector, surveying one of the youngest, pinkest-cheeked, most guileless-looking cops in the whole roster of New York's 18,000, "I've got a job for you. Something special. The gipsies have settled down on Eighth Avenue like a flock of locusts, with their fortune-telling, and palm-reading, and general conniving. A conniving lot, Billy, shrewd as they make 'em, these gipsies."

"Yes, sir," said Billy McDonald.

"And with good-lookers among 'em," continued the boss. "Look out for that, Billy. They've got heart-flutterers in their gang. Beware of their lamps. A cop is no better than his cold heart, my boy."

"Women don't trouble me much," said young Mr. McDonald, virtuously.

"Yes, I know, but among these Eighth Avenue gipsies is a young woman who is said to be a kind of Cleopatra, Mme. du Barry, and Greta Garbo all rolled into one swell little package, Billy. As I tell you, son, look out for her. Go over to Eighth Avenue and get the low-down on these people. Too many kicks. I'll be hearing from down-town if we don't put the kibosh on 'em. Go to it."

"O. K., Chief," said Billy McDonald.

He made his way in a leisurely stroll to Fifty-first Street and Eighth Avenue, the perfect pattern and picture of the small-town youth with a little money in his pockets, out to see the sights, Mr. Hill tells us. "His wide-open blue eyes, the pinkness of his cheeks, his general innocent and trustful air made an ensemble which would have sent up the blood-pressure of any confidence man." At last, we continue:

On Eighth Avenue, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets, the young cop anchored in front of a show-window upon the inner glass of which was pasted the picture of a human brain, a picture divided in phrenological style into compartments

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(*Continued from page 40*)

indicating divers traits, abilities, and tendencies—the usual chart of the head-readers. Having obtained an eyeful of the chart, Billy put a foot inside the door in an uncertain, gawkish kind of way, just like a kid from up-State somewhere, and then stopt as if he had been shot. Shot he was, for that matter, shot squarely between the eyes, and in them, too, by a bright glance from the young woman who seemed to be the presiding priestess of this temple of phrenology.

With the inspector's warning about the danger of the lamps that lie in ladies' eyes, and lie and lie and lie, Billy, nevertheless, got a thrill which began somewhere in his toes and escaped at the top of his head. She was a looker, 100 per cent., the girl who came forward and put out a slim brown hand.

Her appearance was exotic, romantic, and magnetic. She looked as if she had stept out of a canvas of Goya's or Sorolla's. Her small, well-shaped head was crowned by braids of gleaming jet-black hair, woven and twisted into a kind of coronet. Her eyes—Billy never could quite describe those eyes, and certainly not on a station-house blotter or a report-form—were big and black and wells of beauty. Her nose was small and slim, and pointed a delectable path to a pair of red and curving lips.

"Holy saints," said Billy to himself. "Watch your step, William!"

For a blouse the lady wore something in green and silver threads, with a good deal of silver embroidery scattered about, and for a skirt she presented a full and flowing garment of apple-green, upon which red roses were heavily embroidered, and the hem of which was nobly bordered by silver. When she spoke Billy's heart skipt a full beat, and there came a kind of pounding in the place where he was accustomed to think he kept his thinking apparatus. Her voice was soft, but deep and resonant, the kind of voice that has wrecked kingdoms and made bums of kings. Ask Mr. McDonald now, even, and he will tell you that they must have busted the mold in which that one was made.

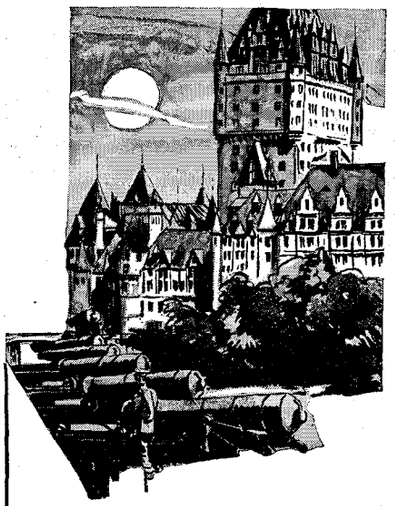
Gently, sweetly, "she led him to business, to an examination of his cranium, holding his hand the while, and to the purchase of a work on phrenology." And from that, we are told:

She came to a piece of white magic with a glass of water. It appeared that there was much magic in a glass of water for the right man, and if the right man believed. By that time Billy was willing to believe anything. Only vagrant thoughts of grim Inspector McCormick back in the office brought him back to earth.

"I read from this glass of water," breathed the pretty lady, "that you are to be a successful man—a great business man or a great artist, for you may become either. You have it in you to reach any goal. But there are two men in your life. One is a dark man. (Here Billy again thought of the inspector, who seemed to fill the bill adequately as far as the dark man was concerned.) The other is a light man. Beware of that dark man, you handsome lad! Now tell me, dear one, how much money have you?"

Billy fished in a pocket with a simple-minded, bemused air, and brought out a roll containing $52. He knew because he had counted the roll half an hour before. The lady took it, waved it in the air and handed it back.

"Now count it," she requested in a



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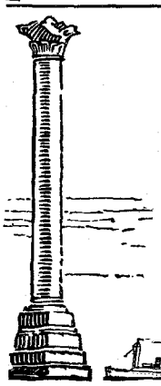
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voice that would have taken 700 years off the age of Methuselah.

Billy counted and found, not at all to his surprise, that $32 remained in the roll. Having a well-trained eye he caught the yellow glint of a corner of a $20 bill projecting from under his four-in-hand tie where the lovely one had furtively tucked it.

"Is it all right?" she inquired, with her $10,000 croon.

"All O. K., lady," said Billy.

"Well, then, that's all," she said, and squeezed his fingers with her right hand while she made a swift caressing movement toward his face with her left.

At that moment Billy really woke up and remembered he was a cop.

THEN came the exciting scene we have already witnessed, and the fair one's arrest.

"But, oh boy, what a beaut she is," said Billy to Inspector McCormick, when it was all over.

"I told you," said the Inspector, according to Mr. Hill, "always look out for the lamps, kid."

Smothered Trees

WHEN you have to fill in around a tree, in grading your lawn, it is not enough to leave a "well" around the trunk.

The tree feeds with its tiny rootlets twenty or thirty feet away. Many a tree with a "well" supposed to save it, has been thoroughly smothered just the same. So say the Davey Tree Company of Kent, Ohio, in a pamphlet on the subject. They write:

Many trees die from thirst and smothering of the roots.

Trees breathe—hence their need for air is just as real as your own. They must have air, not only above ground for the leaves, but also below the sod for the roots. Since the trees have no respiratory system comparable to that present in animals, it is necessary that air come in direct contact with all the living tissues, especially those which are vitally active as are the growing root tips.

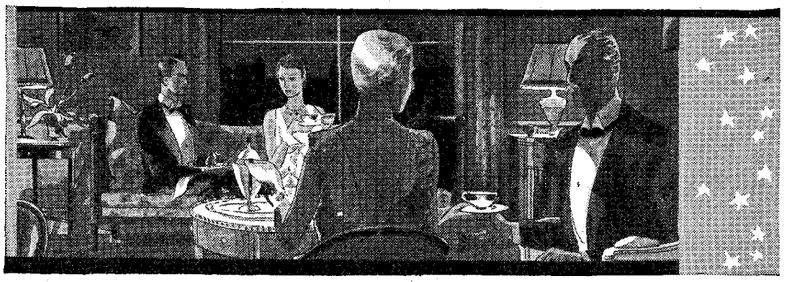
Therefore, lack of air around the roots of a tree soon shows its effect in the size and color of the leaves, which ordinarily afford an excellent key to the general vigor of a tree. A tree with a serious cavity may put out luxuriant foliage, but a heavy crop of well-formed rich green leaves signifies active roots and healthy life processes.

If the leaves are undersized, yellow or brown; if the foliage is thin or sparse; if the tree is full of dead branches; if the annual twig growth is short; then the roots are in serious trouble.

Immediate relief is necessary.

MANY people have the erroneous idea that a well at the base of the tree is sufficient precaution to provide for the aeration of the roots. Experience proves, we are assured, that a well is entirely inadequate:

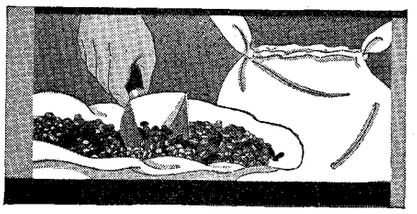
The well does provide for air around the base of the tree. However, it makes no provision for the vitally active feeding roots which are ten, twenty, or even thirty, feet from the base. These active roots, which need the air most, are just as



ah! coffee we're friends once more » » »

ONCE more you can eagerly sniff the fragrant aroma of coffee. You can revel again in its full, rich flavor—yield to its immediate sense of comfort and relaxation.

Yes! Even if the caffein in coffee has affected your sleep, your nerves or your digestion, you can enjoy once more the solace of coffee—without fear of caffein's effects. Drink Sanka Coffee—genuine, delicious coffee from which 97% of the caffein has been removed.



real coffee»delicious coffee

Is Sanka Coffee delicious? Does it yield the same immediate sense of satisfaction? One single cup of Sanka Coffee will answer those questions for you—in the affirmative. For caffein never added a thing to coffee's delicious flavor—

make the night-test

The first time you try Sanka Coffee drink it at night. It won't keep you awake. Next morning you'll know, from actual experience, that you've discovered a delicious coffee you can enjoy morning, noon *and* night—without regret!

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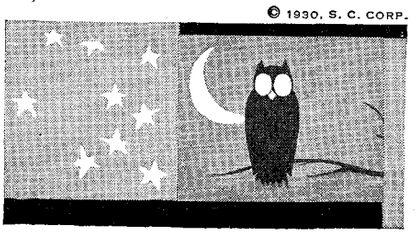

never contributed even to that immediate sense of satisfaction a cup of coffee gives. That comes from the cheery warmth and flavor of the drink itself.

And such flavor as Sanka Coffee brings you! Imagine the choicest of Central and South American coffees roasted and blended to perfection. That is Sanka Coffee. Nothing is added—nothing but caffein is removed. You prepare it in exactly the same way. Coffee experts recognize that no other blend is finer—in quality or in flavor.

satisfaction guaranteed » »

Your grocer carries Sanka Coffee—ground or in the bean—in pound vacuum packages that preserve its freshness and its fragrance. What's more, he sells it with this unconditional guarantee: "If, after a thorough trial, you are not fully satisfied, simply return what's left and we'll cheerfully refund the full purchase price."

Get a pound of Sanka Coffee today. Sanka Coffee Corporation, 1 Joralemon St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GROUND OR IN THE BEAN

ACCEPTED AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSN. Committee on Foods

SANKA COFFEE

drink it and sleep!

Sanka Coffee is a blend of the choicest Central and South American coffees—from which 97% of the caffein has been removed. Sanka Coffee is approved by the American Medical Association. Thousands of physicians recommend Sanka Coffee to patients who cannot drink other coffee because of the effect of caffein upon their sleep, nerves or digestion.

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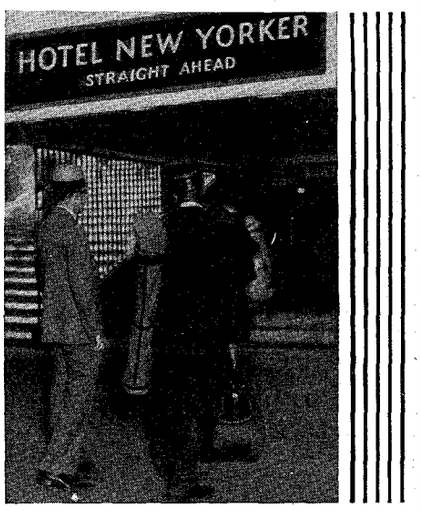
400,000 GUESTS in nine months

More than 400,000 travelers chose the Hotel New Yorker in the first nine months after it was opened. What an amazing tribute to this new kind of hotel-living in New York! • There's no secret to our success—it's simply providing full value, the most for the money • Next time you come to New York try this great new hotel for yourself. Note the sensible prices in its Coffee Shop and other restaurants; the convenience of its tunnel to the Pennsylvania station and subway and its B. and O. motor coach connection. Enjoy the comfort and luxury that's provided in every one of the 2500 rooms—Stromberg-Carlson radio with speaker; both tub and shower, Servidor, circulating ice water • More than 1000 New Yorker rooms are priced at $3.50 for one person.



A private tunnel takes you from the Pennsylvania Station to your New Yorker room in 3 minutes.

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RALPH HITZ · Managing Director

positively suffocated as they would be were no well made.

An arrangement of this kind does not provide for the circulation of air (and water) where it is most needed. The roots actively engaged in picking up food, air, and water are not the large anchors near the trunk. The active food gatherers are the tiny rootlets out at the edge of the tree's spread.

Aeration and watering are of prime importance in the preservation of trees. Even so shallow a fill-in as three inches will kill a tree unless remedial measures are employed. In the forests a light covering of mold over a naturally porous soil formation takes care of the circulation of air and water. But these natural advantages are not present in the artificial environment which surrounds the city trees.

Too often the result is that city trees fight a losing battle for survival.

WHERE the feeding area of trees must be covered in grading operations, the first thing to do, we learn, is to cultivate thoroughly the ground beneath the tree. Further:

Construct a layer of very coarse washed gravel over the original soil, about twelve inches thick, from the base of the tree out to the tips of the roots. Immediately around the tree trunk and out for a distance of one foot to fifteen inches from the trees, the layer of gravel should be built up as high as the proposed fill-in is to be made.

Perpendicular vent pipes to facilitate air circulation and the introduction of water and liquid manures should be placed equal distances apart at points about three feet toward the trunk from the outer edge of the gravel. The pipes should extend from the gravel upward to the new grade level. Four-inch bell end tile should be used with the "bell" up. From a plumbing supply store, perforated metal caps can be secured which will fit snugly into the bell. These covers will prevent débris of various kinds getting into the tile and clogging them. For the average tree with a root-spread of forty to sixty feet, four vent pipes are sufficient. For larger trees, six pipes should be used, and for smaller ones, three pipes are adequate.

To prevent water collecting and being held in the gravel, it is essential that proper drainage be provided. This can be accomplished by laying a line of four-inch unglazed drain tile from the lowest point occupied by the roots to a point some distance away from the tree to which the water can drain.

After the gravel and vent pipes have been installed, add soil to bring the grade up to the required level. After the fill-in has been completed, and the new ground level established, the final step is to cultivate the surface with well-rotted manure, humus, or leaf compost. This will encourage the growth of lawn grass.

In removing a fill-in already established it is important first, we are told, to remove all the soil down to the original ground level and then stir up the soil below. When this is soggy and malodorous, hydrated lime or finely washed limestone will sweeten and improve it. The writer goes on:

Important, too, is the fact that if a fill-in has been in place long enough for the soil to become stifled, lifeless, and sour, it is a mistake to feed the tree at the time aeration is supplied.

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AT ALL DRUGGISTS

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English as She is Wrote in War-Ravaged China

"GENTLEMAN!

"We are glading for your prosperitly business, whenever."

Such is the opening salute of a letter from a Chinese firm in Tsinan, the capital of Shantung Province, to the medical director of the Shantung Christian University Hospital.

The medical director, Dr. L. F. Heimburger, has forwarded the complete letter to THE DIGEST, as a candidate for our perennial "Slips that Pass in the Night."

But such is the length of the Chinese letter and such the charm of Dr. Heimburger's letter to THE DIGEST, that they seem to deserve more elbow room.

Dr. Heimburger's letter:

Tsinan, Shantung, China.
July 31, 1930.

The Editor,
THE LITERARY DIGEST,
New York, N. Y.

DEAR SIR:

Such pieces of literature as the inclosed help to ease the tension when you are surrounded by Armies and cut off from most anywhere. If you understand the inclosed, you will have a slight understanding of the political situation in China which is in straits similar to the English in this preface to a catalog just received in my office.

I thought you might be interested in such literature, and being a constant reader of your "Spice of Life," I want to help out with a little of the curry we get in ours out here.

Yours sincerely,
L. F. HEIMBURGER, M.D.

AND here, if you please, is the balance of Messrs. Tehloong & Company's little sales talk:

We are thinking very regret, we can not suply you the sufficient satisfaction ever, on incomplate for the medical instrument and medicines, but we are belived to suply you the great satisfaction, becouse we have made the new contract on the business, during Japan and Tsingtao, athers.

We are waiting your order, becouse wehaving presparate to complete our stock, and also, we are our object to satisfact for your smalest order to demand, hawever.

We will publicate you our special price of goods as follow.

We hope you will be trust on our goods and price-list.

your very truly,
Tehloong & co,
Tsinanfu
Tel, 1825

But while we smile at this quaint composition, let us consider that perhaps an occasional American business letter to Spanish or Portuguese America, composed by some earnest, graduate correspondence clerk, may seem to its recipients just as funny as Tehloong & Co's go-getting appeal does to us.

Happy Compromise.—Boss—"Would you rather a lion ate you or a gorilla?"

SAMBO—"I'd sooner he ate de gorilla, boss."—*The Christian Evangelist.*

Festal Days of Old Hawaii Make Fall a Favored Season

FALL is festive time in Hawaii . . . the glorious season when the Spirit of Carnival imbues the tropic realm and mid-Pacific sports lure the pleasure seeker . . . when big game fishing, polo, yachting, golf and surf sports make real again the ancient days of fun-loving Hawaiians.

The lovely late months when Nature dons her pageant dress are a succession of festal days wherein past and present are fused to form a period rich in Hawaiian lure. . . Mantles of purple, pink, and gold are spread on towering mountain sides. . . At night strumming steel guitars sing hauntingly by a silvery sea and palm-shadowed vales seem peopled again with warrior bands exulting over some happy conquest.

Many who formerly came in winter come now when the touch of gold is on the land and the green of perpetual spring is shot through with russet tones and new-bloomed glories wonderfully intermingled . . . They stay on these delightful months held by the fascinations of a climate unendingly ideal . . . for Thanksgiving Day in bizarre, exotic surroundings, a world removed from the austere greyness the Puritans knew. . . They wait for Christmas under tropic stars . ... find a dawning Spring where Winter failed to come.

Write for information which will help you plan your trip this Fall. . . Sun-smoothed seas make the four to six day voyage on proud liners a blissful interlude that passes all too soon.

Hawaii Tourist Bureau

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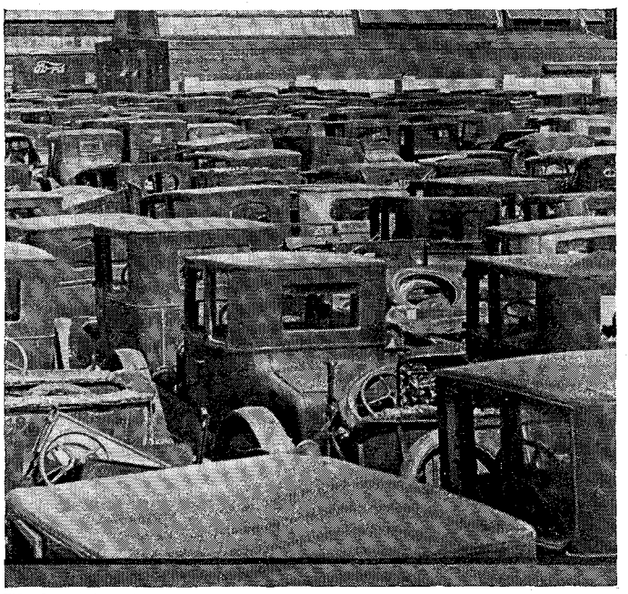
Junking Old Cars to Stabilize the Motor Market

THE SCRAPPING OF OLD CARS by hundreds of thousands a year to stabilize the motor industry is a program which many observers are watching with keen and optimistic interest.

No fewer than 750,000 automobiles will be junked annually under this scheme, we read, thus substantially reducing the number of defective and dangerous cars on our highways, with the probable result that automobile insurance rates will be slashed.



Wide World photograph

At the End of the Last Mile

Old automobiles awaiting the final junking at the Ford plant.

One important phase of this demolition program, we are told, provides for improving the position of the automobile dealer by strengthening the entire distributing organization.

"A distinct benefit to the automobile insurance world"—that is what the scheme should mean, in the view of *The Spectator*, an insurance publication, which discusses the matter thus:

> Plans which are believed to bid fair to stabilize the automobile industry within a few years, and which casualty executives predict will considerably decrease automobile insurance loss ratios have been inaugurated by the leading companies in the automobile world.
>
> Originated by the Chrysler Company, the plans call for the return to the factory, for rebuilding or junking, of used cars which have been traded in for new models.
>
> In operation the scheme will mean the junking of approximately 750,000 cars annually, thereby cutting down the number of cars on the roads, and reducing loss ratios as far as insurance companies are concerned.
>
> General Motors and the Ford Motor Corporation are using the plan, it is reported. The former allows its dealers a credit of from $4 to $8 for every new car they purchase, while the Ford Company's credits are somewhat lower. When the dealer's credit reaches $40, the company takes back a used car, paying the dealer the allowance price, and junking the car.
>
> This means that for every five or ten new cars sold, one old car will be eliminated from the market.
>
> For the past two years casualty executives have been hoping for just such a plan, and the effectual operation of this new scheme, which will eliminate the hazards to be found in the operation of used cars, will prove a distinct benefit to the automobile insurance world, it is believed.

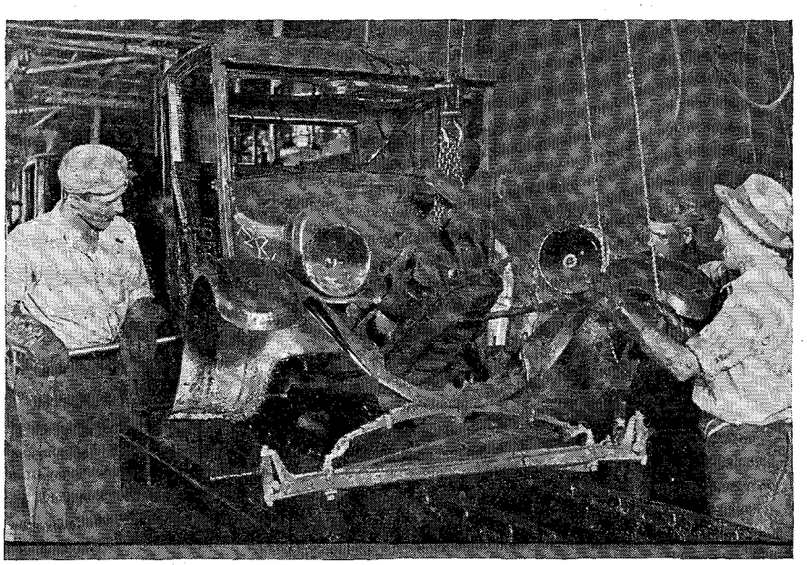
Dealers in the main are to-day standing strictly by the used-car allowances in making credits for trade-ins on new machines. Automobile men declare that the industry this year has made great strides toward stabilization.

INDEED, "more has been done in six months to put retailing on a sound basis than in all the thirty-two years since the first automobiles were sold."

Quoting this recent statement by the industrial editor of *Motor*, *The Index*, published by the New York Trust Company, proceeds with some interesting comments on the production and the used-car problems.

To bring production into line with the demand is clearly the first thing to be done. Then, we are told, as we read further in the discussion:

> In addition to promptly reducing current output by thirty per cent., manufacturers are actively cooperating with their distributors in providing for the future a continuous and thorough survey of actual consumer requirements.
>
> Attacking the problem of adjusting the supply to the demand from the opposite end, an increasing number of manufacturers are cooperating on a junking program. Next to the curtailment of production, this plan is the most far-reaching of all improvements adopted.
>
> The used car, representing in most cases the greatest portion of an individual dealer's frozen assets, was very largely responsible for the problematical situation of the past year. Some automobile manufacturers have recommended that "used-up" motorcars, which in their opinion not only constitute a menace to users of the highway, but also no longer furnish economical transportation to their owners, at the same time taking too large a share of the industry's replacement market, should be scrapped in wholesale fashion. While it is important that the consummation of this program shall not result in loading the cost thereof upon the new-car buyer, the idea of assuming a share of this cost, and thereby stimulating the process of economical replacement, has appealed to certain manufacturers who have already agreed on setting up reserves totaling $15,000,000, and to be used during 1930 in promoting the removal, by the junking process, of some 400,000 automobiles from the second-hand market and the roads.
>
> Some automobile companies require that such cars be actually demolished under supervision of a representative. This thorough method is certainly the most commendable one, and the only one which will prove to be permanently satisfactory.



Wide World photograph

Salvaging Everything but the Rattle

All parts of this old car will be converted to other uses. Even the grease is retrieved in the process.

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TODAY

Your Money Buys More Bond Income— Your Bond Income Buys More Goods

OVER a long period, great wars have been followed by prolonged periods of declining commodity prices. The usual advantages of fixed income-bearing securities are then further emphasized.

When commodity prices are on the decline, bond income is progressively worth more in buying power. When the principal matures, it may be worth more than when it was invested.

Bond buyers now benefit doubly—from the increased buying power of bond income and from the current favorable level of bond prices. Although so-called "gilt-edge" bonds have advanced above the level of 1929—the general level of bond prices is still below the 1927 and 1928 levels, and for some classifications is but little removed from the levels of 1929—the year of lowest average prices since 1925.

The attractive outlets for surplus funds have narrowed perceptibly to bonds under present conditions... Speculation has waned... building and real estate activity is reduced... less money is employed in general business. We regard the present as a most favorable time to put surplus funds into sound, fixed income-bearing bonds, notes and debentures—not only for those who consistently follow that policy, but also for those who may have been attracted in the recent past to more speculative securities.

Illustrative of the opportunities in the present market, among issues of liberal yield, the groups listed herewith suggest diversified selections for funds of from $1,000 to $25,000. Selections to conform to individual requirements will be submitted upon request.

Diversified suggestions for investments of various amounts

$1,000

Utility—$500 West Texas Utilities Co. 5s . . . 1957
Industrial—$500 Chicago Daily News, Inc. 6s . . . 1936
Average yield about 5.40%

$2,500

Industrial—$1,000 Miehle Prtg. Press & Mfg. Co. 5½s 1948
Utility—$1,000 Texas Electric Service Co. 5s . . 1960
Real Estate—$500 The Manhattan Co. Bldg. (N.Y.) 6s 1958
Average yield about 5.62%

$5,000

Utility—$1,000 Cities Service Co. 5s 1950
Industrial—$1,000 Butler Bros. 5s 1944
Real Estate—$1,000 Graybar Bldg. (N.Y. city) 5½s . 1934
Canadian—$1,000 Ontario Power Ser. Corp., Ltd. 5½s 1950
Municipal—$1,000 City & Co. of Dallas, Levee Imp. 5½s 1954
Average yield about 5.82%

$10,000

Utility—$2,000 Gen'l Gas & Electric Corp. 5s . . 1935
Real Estate—$2,000 Hotel St. George (Brooklyn) 5¾s 1943
Industrial—$2,000 General Theatres Equip., Inc. 6s . 1940
Foreign—$2,000 City of Bergen, Norway 5s . . . 1960
Municipal—$2,000 City of Detroit 4½s 1959
Average yield about 5.75%

$15,000

Utility—$3,000 Kentucky Utilities Co. 5s 1969
Industrial—$3,000 Walworth Company 6s 1945
Equipment—$3,000 Canadian Nat'l Ry. Equip. 4½s . 1945
Foreign—$3,000 City of Sydney (New South Wales) 5½s 1955
Municipal—$3,000 State of Arkansas Highway 4½s 1946
Average yield about 5.56%

$25,000

Utility—$5,000 Portland Gen'l Elect. Co. 4½s . . 1960
Real Estate—$5,000 500 Fifth Avenue, Inc. (N.Y.) 6½s 1949
Industrial—$5,000 McKesson & Robbins, Inc. 5½s . 1950
Foreign—$5,000 Republic of Uruguay 6s 1964
Municipal—$5,000 City & Co. of Denver, Water 4¼s 1950
Average yield about 5.79%

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BONDS TO FIT THE INVESTOR

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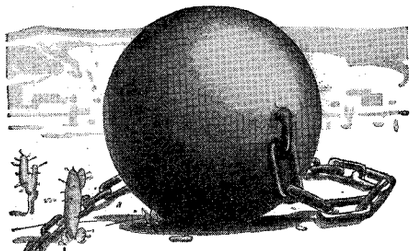
There are bonds that bind and—Bonds that set you free

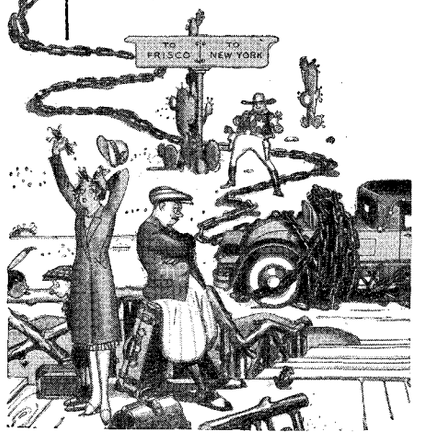


LET'S say you're on a motor trip —miles from home. Suddenly from around a curve tears a big Sedan. You swerve—and escape by a hair's breadth, but...That man walking on your side of the road! Fortunately, you don't hit him squarely—he's apparently only cut and bruised. If you carry adequate Liability Insurance with a good, reliable company, you are protected against financial loss from claims, *but*—

While lunching at a nearby Hotel, you are also served with a Writ of Attachment on which the ink is scarcely dry. The injured man has made use of the local sheriff to protect his interests before you've a chance to leave town. Your car is "attached" and as effectively "tied-up" as though he'd put a gigantic ball and chain on it. What to do?

If Ætna-ized, your Ætna Service Certificate will identify and introduce you to the local Ætna Agent. (There are 20,000 of them from Coast to Coast!) He will promptly arrange for an Ætna Release of Attachment Bond, thus restoring full possession of your car—*without a cent of extra cost to you.*

Ætna writes Bonds as well as insurance. It looks after its automobile policyholders' needs, not only from Coast to Coast but *in Europe,* too. It pays to be Ætna-ized. Let the Ætna-izer in your community give you the whole story.



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ÆTNA-IZE

The Sixty-Four "Kings" on Business Depression

THOSE sixty-four "kings," who, according to former Ambassador Gerard, rule America by their overmastering personalities, do not seem able to get together on the proper method of improving present business conditions.

They have done wonders for their own fortunes, but are stumped when it comes to helping the rest of us.

It was a thoughtful reader of the New York *Times* who began to wonder what the "rulers" would do to end depression. He passed the suggestion along, and *The Times* took it up, interviewing those of the sixty-four who could be reached.

Some of the answers were positive. Sidney Z. Mitchell, Chairman of the Board of the Electric Bond and Share Company, for example, said, "More work and less talk."

But in general, it appears, the leaders "divide themselves in this particular matter into three groups—those who hesitate to express an opinion, those who are or have been on a vacation, and those who agree with Mr. Mitchell, at least to the extent of believing that the remedy lies in hard work."

All of which causes the New York *Evening World* to observe:

It must be downright discouraging to find most of Mr. Gerard's sixty-four moneyed "rulers of the nation," with the nimbleness of any politician, side-stepping the query as to what they would do to end the business depression; and one is led to wonder if the reason is that big business men have their limitations as much as statesmen. Some few of these "rulers" respond to the question, and somehow the responses are not such as to call forth the exclamation: "Ah, if we only had big business men in charge of government now!"

One of the rulers finds the question easy: "The remedy is more work and less talk."

Some millions of the unemployed would substitute as a shibboleth, "More work and less walk."

But the solution proposed by this "ruler" is too much like Mr. Ford's sage comment that "most of us are too busy to be without a job."

Another of the "rulers" makes a fairly sound analysis of the cause of the depression—an hysterical desire for abnormal development and profits. But now that the depression is here, he offers no very simple remedy.

RETURNING to *The Times* we find these opinions, among others, exprest by some of the sixty-four "kings":

Adolph Zukor, President of the Paramount-Publix Corporation, in his reply lays the present difficulties at the doors of American business men who had allowed themselves to become overconfident.

"The present situation will be cured," he believes, "when business men realize that they must study their problems with an eye to the future as well as the present, and then apply themselves with all their energy and thought to the working out of their policies. Hard work—and by hard work I mean

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tending strictly to our own business with foresight and energy—will bring us out of our present difficulties. If we all buckle down to our jobs, prosperity will be back again before we realize it."

William H. Crocker, President of the First National Bank of San Francisco, in his reply takes the view that present conditions seem bad only because they are contrasted with the abnormally prosperous conditions of the first nine months of 1929.

"The reply of William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, throws light upon what organized workingmen think of the depression and the way out.

"What is needed in the present," he says, "is genuine cooperation on the part of government, business, and finance to start the wheels of business moving at normal capacity, by financing and stimulating buying power. The present wave of depression has steadily deepened, due to the growing inability of the consumer to buy the increased output.

"This serious national problem challenges the constructive thought and cooperation of all responsible leaders.

"Private industries can help. Each should make a survey of its needs not for the next few weeks but for the coming year, and begin production of goods to anticipate such needs. The banks have funds for which they can find no use even at low interest rates. They can help by arranging credit for farmers and for solvent industries that need but small encouragement.

"But more than anything else, regular, full-time employment for wage-earners will swell the consumer credit funds upon which business must depend for approximately sixty per cent. of its revenues."

Germany's Wear-Resisting Money

THE Germans, this fall, are going to be presented with a new kind of paper money that has some remarkable claims made for it. It is a new type of paper currency guaranteed not to burn, tear, or crumple, as the New York *Times* informs us:

The new notes will be thoroughly workmanlike. The ten-mark and twenty-mark denominations will be made from steel-engraved plates. The former will bear "an agricultural design," and the latter a pattern of industrial inspiration. In a white circle a distinguishing water-mark will show when the paper is held up against the light.

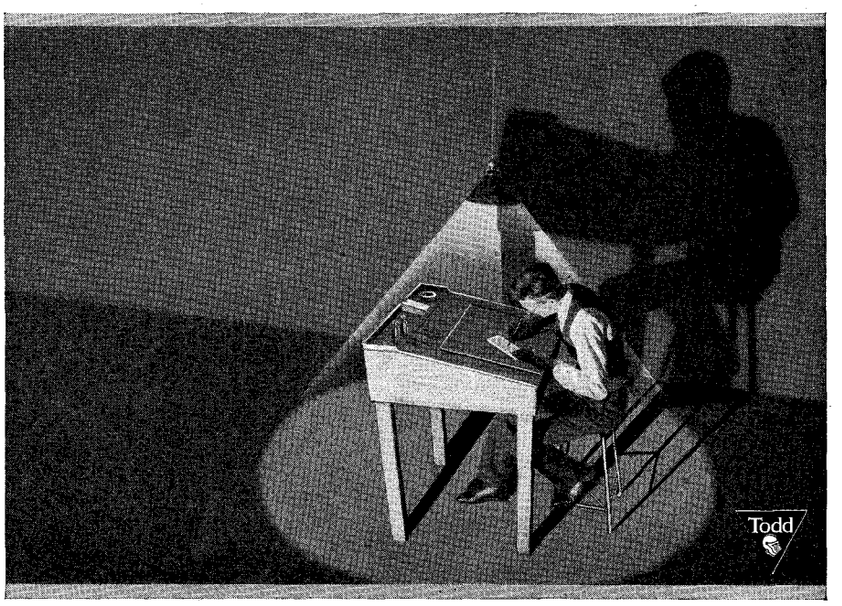
The money will be made non-inflammable by spraying it with a metal. If it becomes the general fashion to fireproof paper money in this way, some of our most cherished expressions will have to go.

The rich will no longer have "money to burn," and the extravagant will not be able to offer the excuse that their money "burns a hole in their pockets."

And to "run through money which is non-tearable" will be impossible.

THE real point, of course, is that this fall "Germans armed with a wad of bills that will not burn, tear, or crumple, may find their money lasting well, even under the wear and tear of a Christmas-shopping season."

A CLEVER CROOK... BUT GREENBAC GOT HIM!



MANY forgers have matched wits with Greenbac Checks. But Greenbac always wins! The letter below tells a typical story.

The Todd Sales Co., Rochester, N. Y.
Gentlemen: Attached is a true photograph of one of several forged checks drawn against us, bearing a forgery of an authorized signature of a member of our firm. The photograph does not show all of the endorsement stamps nor the fact that the check was printed on green ..... Safety Paper.

We use Todd Greenbac Checks. This made it impossible for Mr. J. D. Medley, our former salesman, to have checks printed on Greenbac paper. This paper is registered, i.e., not sold in the open market; however, he did the best he could and had checks printed on green ..... Safety.

This was the first loop-hole in his plan. As soon as these checks were returned to our bank, they detected the difference and the forgery was discovered.

Had this party been able to get an exact duplicate of the paper on which our checks are made, he would, no doubt, have succeeded in forging and cashing a great many checks before the bank or our firm were aware of this crime.

Our experience has proven to us, conclusively, that every firm should use a check paper that cannot be bought from any printer or wholesale paper house and we can readily see why the General Indemnity Corporation can afford to write Forgery Insurance at a preferred rate when Greenbac paper is used, since neither ourselves nor our bank suffered any loss in this case.

Yours very truly,
THE TOLEDO REX SPRAY COMPANY
H. J. Holm, *Treasurer*

In this case, the crook tried to secure Greenbac paper for counterfeiting check forms. And failed, of course. Greenbac paper is *never* sold in blank. It is available *only* from The Todd Company, *only* to accredited bank depositors, *only* in the form of completely lithographed or printed checks, every one of which is registered.

The registration of Greenbac Checks, their hidden "voids," which flash forth at the first attempted alteration and cancel the check forever, and the free $10,000 insurance policy which guarantees their safety are *exclusive* features. Phone the local Todd office for a demonstration, or use the coupon below. The Todd Company, *Protectograph Division*, Rochester, N. Y. *Sole makers of the Protectograph, the Todd Check Signer and Todd Greenbac Checks.*

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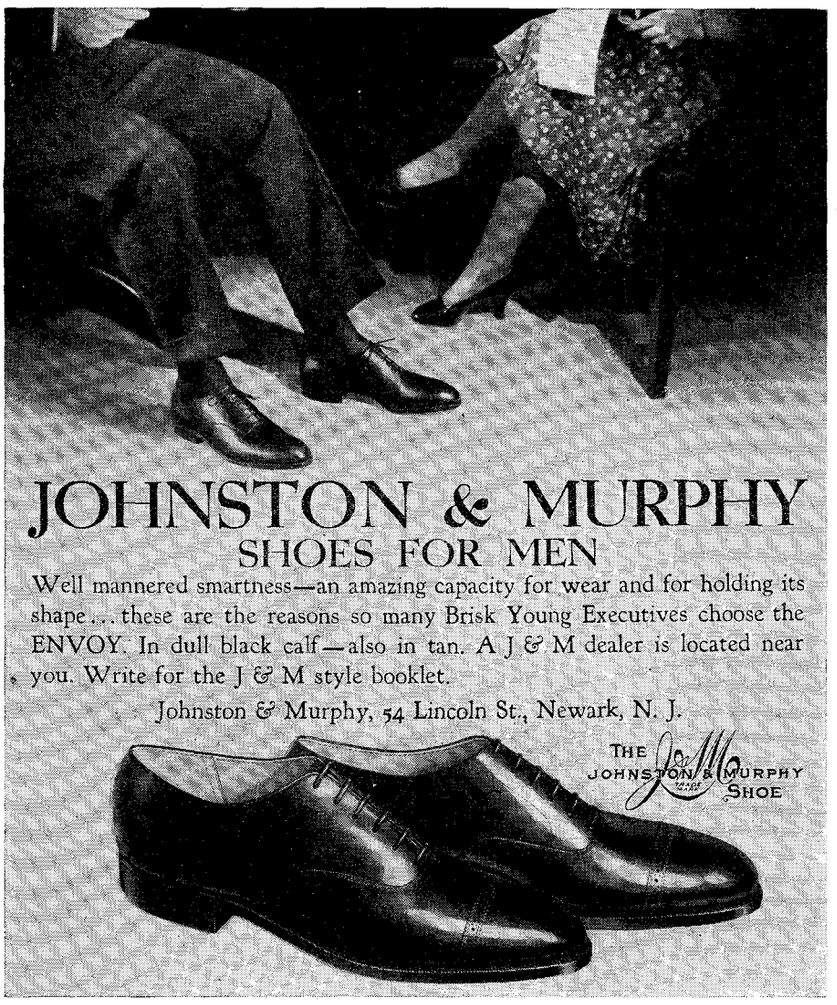
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THE JOHNSTON & MURPHY SHOE

NEW YORK, September 10—John Corliss had to make a decision that would affect his entire future. Something had occurred this morning that demanded action. Stevens, a somewhat silent, though thoroughly likable fellow-worker, had told him joyfully that he had just received another salary boost and promotion. "Well, that's all right for Stevens," thought John bitterly "but what about me? Why am I passed by—*again?* There's one thing sure—I won't stand it any longer. I *must* do something—but what?"

Like hundreds of thousands of other men and women who are up against a stone wall that seems to bar future progress, John Corliss had not cultivated the habit of thinking constructively. As his employer had said, "You've got ability Corliss, but you depend upon your personality instead of your brains. Use your head, man—use your head!" Corliss did not seem to realize that in these days a trained mind was the greatest force in achieving success. That one must understand human nature and to do so one must first know how his own mind works before he can hope to understand the minds of others.

Human intelligence acts and reacts according to certain laws known as the Laws of Psychology—"organized common sense." Either by instinct or by study some individuals master these laws. When they have done so the minds of others become like fine instruments on which they can play at will. We see men in every profession, as well as those in every line of business and industry, applying Psychology to their personal occupations, and as a result greatly increasing their incomes, enlarging the scope of their activities, climbing to higher positions of responsibility and power.

The most popular, because it is the easiest to understand, method of learning and practising the laws of "organized common sense" is embodied in "The Basic Course of Reading in Applied Psychology." Among the well-known men who have contributed to the Course with supplementary reading are George Van Ness Dearborn, M. D., Ph. D.; Smith Ely Jelliffe, M. D., Ph. D.; Mark E. Penney, Ph. D., and others.

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Does It Pay to Own Your Home?

CLOSE on the heels of the own-your-own-home movement comes an opposing suggestion — the don't-own-your-own-home movement, as it were.

Prof. Paul H. Douglas, an economist, writing in *The American Federationist*, "advises workmen to give up owning their own homes—so that they may be freer to take advantage of employment where it exists, freer to move from one locality to another."

This may not be welcome advice in cities where local pride is high over the percentage of home owners. In Camden, New Jersey, for example, we are told by *The Post* of that city, "forty-one out of every 100 properties are owned by the men who live in them."

And *The Post*, after stating Professor Douglas's position, opposes his suggestion. First let us read the Professor's advice as it is outlined in the Camden paper:

> Professor Douglas brings up the point in considering the question of technological unemployment—which is unemployment due to the replacement of men with machines.
>
> In years gone by, labor was bitterly opposed to the introduction of machinery. Gradually that opposition was overcome and our "machine age" developed. Now, however, with grave unemployment problems existing in every country, there has arisen the question as to whether the use of the machine has not been carried too far.
>
> And as things are, the future attitude of labor toward the machine will be largely determined by industry's present efforts in keeping men employed.
>
> Professor Douglas argues that the machine does not permanently throw men out of work, that the men who lose their jobs sooner or later find others, made possible by the machines themselves. Obviously, this process of change will involve a loss of time and money. It may mean a brief period of unemployment—or an extended one.
>
> In either case it works a hardship upon the man who has a family, the man who is regarded as the bulwark of the nation.
>
> Thus Professor Douglas suggests the giving up of home ownership to facilitate the transfer from a destroyed job to a new one. Obviously the worker who is tied to one locality can not find a job as readily as the one who is ready to go anywhere in our forty-eight States.

"BUT is that a desirable condition?" *The Post* asks as it proceeds to oppose this idea:

> Do we want a nation of migratory workers? Do we want labor to be in constant flux, moving hither and thither, a situation which is bound to create a certain instability in industry generally?
>
> Much of modern business is built up on the reverse assumption. The home owner is the foundation of a community's trade, especially its credit business. As we in Camden know, the home owner is the one to whom a community, its institutions and its traditions mean something.
>
> In brief, the home owner accepts more community responsibility than the non-owner. And the community, in theory at least, is the gainer thereby.

Professor Douglas's scheme might be

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excellent for its purpose. It might really shorten the average period of unemployment.

But must we sacrifice home ownership to that end? Must we destroy community stability to remedy the holes in our economic system? Must we knock down our standard of home-loving citizenship to create a nation of roamers?

Such a cure is as bad as the disease, if not worse. Certainly it is as foreign to American ideals as Communist doctrine. And if the "machine age" is leading us to nothing better, then the "machine age" has failed miserably.

What the Bondholder Gets

WHAT will your bonds do for you, and what can you do with them?

There is now a revival of interest in this form of investment, according to a copyrighted article, by William Russell White, in the New York *Evening Post*. "More attention," he says, "is being given to the several types of obligations issued to raise capital," and, he concludes, "a discussion of several distinctions may prove of interest to the uninitiated." Says Mr. White further:

Corporate obligations, as a rule, fall into one of these five classes: First mortgage, junior mortgage, collateral trust, equipment trust, or debenture bonds. The first, as the title implies, are secured by a first lien on physical assets, usually real estate and improvements, and are commonly regarded as the best.

Junior mortgage bonds are secured by secondary liens. In some instances interest is payable only if earned. These obligations need more careful analysis, but in some cases junior bonds are entitled to a better rating than poorly secured first-mortgage issues.

Collateral trust bonds, similar in a way to first-mortgage issues, are secured generally by deposit with a trustee of other securities of greater value. Equipment trusts are issued chiefly by railroad companies, with new equipment as security. Debentures are scarcely more than promissory notes, and their rating is governed by the credit standing of the borrower.

IN recent years "conversion and warrant privileges have been attached to bond issues to interest investors who have shown a tendency to shift to common stocks," Mr. White says as we read on:

These privileges give the lender the right to convert his security into a specified number of shares or at a fixt price within certain time limits, or to purchase equities at established prices in the future.

Altho issues usually are described as "gold" bonds, meaning that the holder may receive payment in gold at maturity, the term has little practical effect, since payment in any event must be in legal tender. It is a safeguard against payment in the future in a depreciated currency.

"The title of a bond often discloses the manner in which the issue is to be retired," says an essay on the subject by A. G. Becker & Company. "Serial bonds are those which fall due over a period of years.

"Sinking-fund bonds provide that the issuer shall, according to a fixt schedule, set aside sums each year to be applied to the retirement of the issue."

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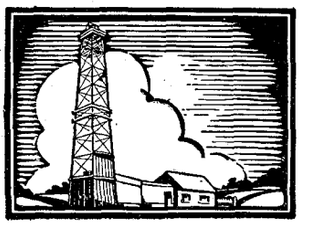

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CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

September 3.—Santo Domingo, capital of the Dominican Republic, is struck by a hurricane, whose toll is estimated at 4,000 dead and 5,000 injured and property damage of $40,000,000. Twenty are also reported dead in the little British island of Dominica, of the Leeward group.

September 4.—Several thousand students riot in Buenos Aires in a protest against the Government, and two are killed and thirty wounded.

September 5.—President Hipólito Irigoyen of Argentina turns over the executive powers temporarily to Vice-President Enrique V. Martinez, on account of ill health, it is stated.

According to the correspondence just made public, Mahatma Gandhi and other Nationalist leaders demanded in the recent peace negotiations a full national government, with the right to secede at any time from the British Empire, which the Viceroy, Lord Irwin, refused to grant.

September 6.—Dr. Enrique Martinez is driven from control of the Argentine Government, and Gen. José Francisco Uriburu, leader of the opposition to the Government, takes charge, with the complete support of the Army and Navy. About ten persons are killed and seventy wounded in street fighting.

The Attorney-General of Mexico issues instructions for the nationalization of all properties of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The French Cabinet approves Foreign Minister Briand's plan for a pan-European federation, with the reservation that "France will continue to seek the organization of peace, respectful of existing treaties."

The cabinet of the order recommends that Capt. Dieudonné Coste, French transatlantic flyer, be made a Commander of the Legion of Honor.

September 7.—The revolution spreads in Argentina and the Uriburu Government begins replacing the civil Governors of the fourteen States with Army and Navy officers. The deposed President, Hipólito Irigoyen, is imprisoned.

The sealing vessel *Isbjoern* reports finding another skeleton, believed to be that of Knut Frankel, and more of the remnants of the Andrée camp on White Island.

September 8.—Gen. José Uriburu, leader of the revolution that overthrew the Irigoyen Government, is sworn in as provisional President of the Argentine Republic, amid scenes of great enthusiasm.

Representatives of twenty-seven nations, members of the League of Nations, approve the suggestion of Foreign Minister Briand of France for a pan-European federation, provided that it be organized in the League, and vote to place the question on the agenda of the Assembly.

The Council of the League of Nations adopts the report criticizing the British Government's attitude in the recent Palestine outbreaks, and Foreign Secretary Henderson admits the Commission's right to criticize his Government.

September 9.—Gen. Augustine Justo is appointed Inspector-General of the Army of Argentina, and military authorities take control in four of the

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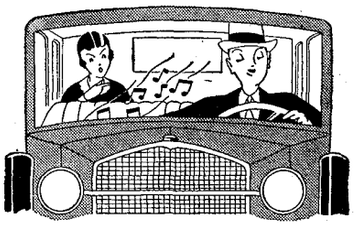

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fourteen provinces. Two looters are executed in Buenos Aires.

Martial law is declared in Bolivia because of the unrest among the people.

An appeal for help to "all the civilized peoples of the world" issued by refugees who fled from Istria across the Jugo-Slavian border states that 2,172 Croats and Slovene subjects of Italy have been murdered by Fascists in the last eight years.

Domestic

September 3.—Census Bureau figures show ninety-four cities in the United States of 100,000 population or more.

New York City extends an official welcome to Capt. Dieudonné Coste and Maurice Bellonte, French transatlantic flyers.

September 4.—The American Red Cross cables $15,000 to Charles B. Curtis, American Minister at Santo Domingo, as an initial appropriation for relief work in the stricken city, and the Navy and Marine Corps take steps to provide aid.

Capt. Dieudonné Coste and Maurice Bellonte fly from Curtiss Field, New York, to Dallas, Texas, 1,700 miles, in 11 hours, 34 minutes and 45 seconds, to win a prize of $25,000 offered by Col. William E. Easterwood for a Paris-to-Dallas flight. Arrangements are made for a good-will tour of the United States by the French flyers.

September 5.—Paul C. Wolman of Baltimore is elected National Commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. The convention demands the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and its enforcement laws, 873 to 637.

September 6.—The United States polo team wins the first game of the tenth international series between the United States and Great Britain, 10 to 5, at the Meadowbrook Club at Westbury, Long Island.

Gallant Fox, William Woodward's three-year-old champion, defeats Questionnaire by a nose in the $29,610 Realization Stakes at Belmont, and becomes the greatest money-winning horse on the American turf, his total earnings now being $317,865, against $313,639 for Zev, former record-holder.

The Anti-Saloon League of Illinois officially endorses the Senatorial candidacy of Mrs. Lottie Holman O'Neill in the three-cornered race with Representative Ruth Hanna McCormick (Rep.) and James Hamilton Lewis (Dem.).

On the basis of reports from twenty-six countries, the Department of Agriculture forecasts a world wheat crop of 2,337,139,000 bushels, an increase of almost 3 per cent. over last year.

September 7.—Coste and Bellonte fly from New York to Washington, where they are welcomed by Government officials and more than 10,000 people.

September 8.—Coste and Bellonte are entertained at a reception and lunch by President Hoover.

The election in Maine results in a 2-to-1 victory for the Republicans, Wallace H. White, Jr., being elected Senator to succeed Senator Arthur R. Gould.

The W. C. T. U. in Illinois announces that, in concert with six other women's organizations, it will express no choice on the Senatorial candidates but campaign to roll up the dry vote.

Following the lynching of a Negro, the city of Darien, Georgia, is placed under martial law.

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Give your parched mouth a change from candy-flavored tooth pastes. Give it the new thrill, cooling and refreshing, that comes with the first taste of PEBECO. The delicate "bitey" tang tells you that *more* than tooth cleaning goes on when you use Pebeco. Not only does it give you the whitest, smoothest, cleanest, dental surfaces, but *it also invigorates your entire mouth.* The tang lingers long after its use, telling you that Pebeco is still helping Nature retard decay by neutralizing the mouth acids. Start using Pebeco today.

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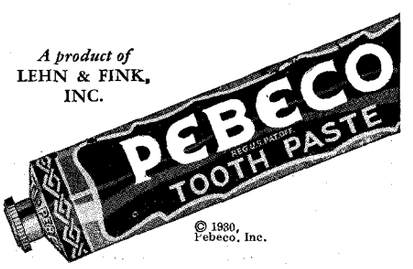

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

Inhibited Curiosity. — WIFE — "You don't love me any more. When you see me crying now, you don't ask why."

HUSBAND—"I'm awfully sorry, my dear, but these questions have already cost me such a lot of money."—*Passing Show.*

Most Expensive Kind.—BOARDER—"I say, I hope you won't charge me for a hot bath—it was only lukewarm."

LANDLADY—"Oh, no. Hot bath sixpence, cold bath threepence—so lukewarm will be ninepence!"—*London Opinion.*

Dobbin's Finer Feelings.—"The horse you sold me last week is a fine animal, but I can't get him to hold his head up."

"Oh, it's because of his pride. He'll hold it up as soon as he's paid for."—*Guitierrez (Madrid).*

We Claim Parity. — The Bureau of Standards of the U. S. Department of Commerce has taken upon itself the task of defining the position of the woman's waist line. It seems that is a subject which could best be decided at an arms conference.—*Wichita Beacon.*

Divided Kingdom.—"Who is really the boss in your house?" inquired the friend.

"Well, of course, Maggie assumes command of the children, the servants, the dog, the cat, and the canary. But I can say pretty much what I please to the goldfish." — *Montreal Star.*

Nix on the Rodeo Stuff.—The manager of a picture-theater tells me this as a true story. Two men stopt outside his cinema, and looked at the poster announcing "All Quiet on the Western Front." "Let's go in," said one. "No," said the other. "I'm fed up with these Western pictures, all cowboys, and bronco-riding." — *London Opinion.*

Milord Is Served.—The policeman entered the café and with great dignity announced to a man at one of the tables, "Your car awaits without."

"Without what?" retorted the rather loud-mouthed gentleman.

"Without lights," said the policeman. "Your name and address, please."—*Vancouver Province.*

Musical Burglary.—The turn was over, and the orchestra was silent for a while.

"I say," said the conductor, leaning down to speak to his first violin, "whatever key were you playing in?"

"Skeleton key," returned the violinist readily enough.

"Skeleton key," echoed the conductor, "whatever do you mean?"

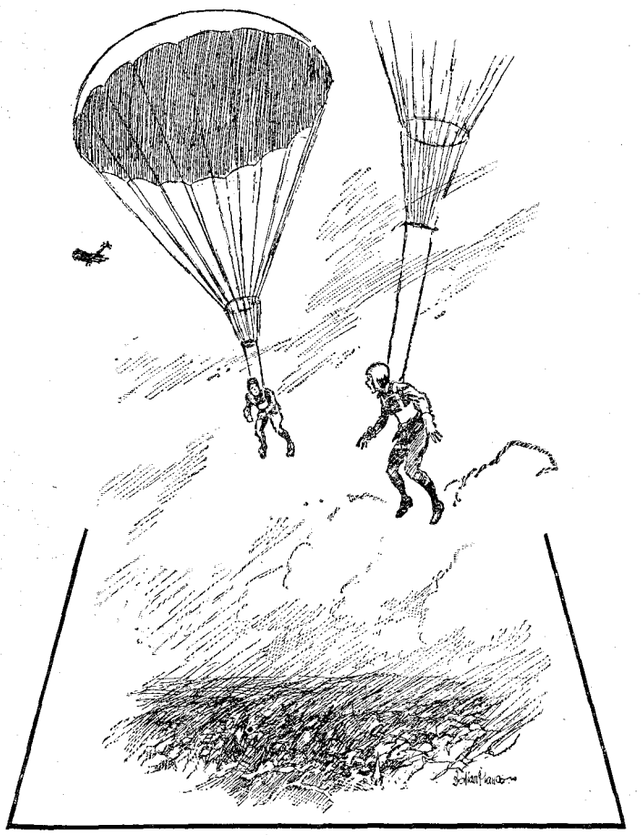
"Fits anything," was the reply.—*Wentworth Blade.*

The Needle, Watson! — MOTHER — "Willie, the canary has gone!"

WILLIE—"But mummy, it was there just now when I was trying to clean its cage with the vacuum-cleaner."—*Dublin Opinion.*

Improving Emerson.—

The younger folk no longer trust
The Emerson idea;
When Duty sternly says "You must,"
The youth replies: "Oh, yeah?"
—*Detroit News.*



Young Lady Parachutist (to male traveling companion): "This is frightfully slow. Isn't there some way of speeding these things up?"
—"The Humorist" (London).

Willie's Reward.—In this family there was a large number of small children. Little Willie, age six, was taken in one morning to see his father, who happened to be laid up with influenza. Little Willie was quiet, almost reverent, in the sickroom. When it was time for him to go, he went up to his father's bedside and said:

"I bin good, ain't I, pop?"

"Yes, son," the old man whispered.

"Well, then, kin I see the baby?"—*Credited "Exchange" by the Boston Transcript.*

Might Mark 'Em Down to 1¾ Cents.—A man who had been waiting patiently in the post-office could not attract the attention of either of the girls behind the counter.

"The evening cloak," explained one of the girls to her companion, "was a red-ingote design in gorgeous brocade, with fox fur and wide pagoda-sleeves."

At this point the long-suffering customer broke in with: "I wonder if you could provide me with a neat red stamp with a dinky perforated hem, the tout ensemble delicately treated on the reverse with gum arabic? Something about two cents."—*Montreal Star.*

Slips That Pass in the Night

How'd You Like to Be the Sand Man?—$20,000 Prepared to Sleep on Beach.—*New York Times.*

Poorly Pickled.—W. H. F.——, who was salted to be the principal speaker, was prevented by illness.—*Texas paper.*

More Unemployment. — Souseworker, experienced, part time mornings.—*New York Times.*

Playing no Favorites.—For Rent—Rooms for gentlemen or school teachers.—*River Rouge (Mich.) Herald.*

Defense Against Old Shoes?—The bride is being painted a battleship-gray.—*Poughkeepsie Eagle-News.*

Crooning Fever?—He underwent a third transfusion last night, to offset a singing spell.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Real Sticktoitiveness.—

MAN SLAYS HIMSELF,
THEN SHOOTS SELF

—*Head-lines in the N. Y. Evening World.*

When Blowhards Get Together.—At times during the afternoon guests at Albany airport were reported blowing forty miles an hour.—*Albany (N. Y.) Knickerbocker Press.*

Try a Broiled Tankard.—With the abundant supply of beer on the market to-day, there is no reason why any one can not enjoy all the thick, juicy steaks, or delicious rib-roasts he desires.—*Hollywood Daily Citizen.*

Tut! Tut!—

CHICAGOANS VISIT BOZEMAN
LOCAL MEN ACCOMPANY CUSSES

—*Bozeman (Mont.) Daily Chronicle.*

Democrats Please Note.—Q.—What kind of guns could be used for big-game hunting in America?

A.—The National Rifle Association of America says that for elephant shooting a .375 Mauser rifle is generally used.—*Asbury Park (N. J.) Press.*

How's Your Appetite?—

Famous New England Foods at B & Q
Listed below are only a few of our many New England Foods:

Kirkman's Soap.....5 cakes 27c
Rajah Mustard.....jar 9c
Lux—Large Package.....2 pkgs. 41c
Eagle Condensed Milk.....can 19c
P. & G. Soap—White Naphtha, 3 cakes 12c
Good Luck Jar Rings.....3 pkgs. 25c

—*Ad in the Springfield Union.*

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

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To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers who require immediate attention will receive it if they enclose a stamped return envelop. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

Château D'If.—"F. W. N.," Lakeland, Fla.—The *Château D'If* is far from being mythical. D'If is a fortified island in the Bay of Marseilles, three kilometers southwest of the city. It extends 300 meters from the east to the west, and 200 meters from the north to the south. Thereon Francis I. built a castle known as the *Château D'If*, which was used as a state prison.

clay-eaters.—"R. C.," Floral Park, N. Y.—Clay is eaten by various tribes in New Caledonia and South America habitually. The most barbarous of the Indian tribes of Brazil, who live between the Rio Pardo and the Rio Doce, are clay-eaters, as are also certain other savage tribes. The Botocudos will eat anything not poisonous that will appease hunger. In the States of Georgia and the Carolinas, clay is eaten by the poor. An unidentified tribe of Texas of the 16th century—the Yguares—fed on earth and wood and other things too horrible to record. They saved the bones of such fish as they consumed, and those of snakes and other creatures, then pounded them into a powder that they ate.

discriminate.—"R. B. E.," Wheeling, W. Va.—"To discriminate against" is "to make an adverse distinction with regard to (a person or matter under consideration); to distinguish unfavorably from others." For instance, "The action of the Government in *discriminating against* certain imports from the United States was unfair"; "The Socialists declare the police *discriminate against* them on account of their opinions," are examples of the correct use of *discriminate* with the preposition *against*.

When *discriminate* is used exclusively to connote "to take note of the difference in or between things," the preposition *between* is used, but sometimes it is unnecessary; as, "we *discriminate* a mean from a noble transaction"; but "*discriminate between* a temporary and chronic distress."

Handel.—"E. J. M.," Ambler, Pa.—The famous composer's German name was George Friedrich *Händel*, pronounced *Hendel*. He signed himself G. F. *Handel* to the end of his days. He went to London in 1710, returned to Germany for six months in 1712, then returned to London and remained there till his death on April 14, 1759.

As he lived in England 50 of his 75 years, and the remaining 25 in Halle, Saxony, Hamburg, Italy (Florence, Rome, Naples, Venice), then Hanover and Dresden, his name is pronounced by the English like the word *handle*. The Germans pronounce it *Hendel*. As the book to which you refer is a dictionary of the English tongue the English spelling used by the man himself is noted.

hypocrite.—"A. P.," St. Louis, Mo.—This is from the Greek *hypokritēs*, and designates, "one who plays a part on the stage." The adjectival suffix, used in forming an adjective from this noun, is either *-ic* or *-ical*. The form *hypocrital*, once in common use with *hypocritical* and which dates from 1650, and was in use until about 1880, is now characterized rare by the dictionaries.

imply, infer, involve.—"C. B. W. G.," New York City.—In the sentence, "Socrates argued that a statue inferred the existence of a sculptor," the word *inferred* could very well be replaced by the word *implied*. From the days of Sir Thomas More (1530), *infer* has meant to lead to (something), as a conclusion, or to involve, as a consequence, to *imply*. *Imply* itself means "to enfold or involve, in the sense of to include, contain, or *imply*." *Involve* is used of persons or with reference to personal action. It connotes a covert sense of include, as under something, as if wrapped up. When we use *imply*, we necessarily mean to embrace the truth or the existence of something that has not been expressly specified, as did Dean Stanley when he wrote, "Often where no commendation is expressly given, it is distinctly *implied*." That which is *implied* is expressed also indirectly, insinuated or hinted at, just as Freeman used it when he wrote in his "Norman Conquest," "It is not directly asserted but it seems to be *implied*." *Imply* carries with it a tinge of offensiveness when we say, "What do you mean to *imply*?" which *infer* does not convey.

jump to or at a conclusion.—"L. E. R.," Boston, Mass.—Usage sanctions either *at* or *to* a conclusion. The English philosopher, John Locke, who wrote on the "Human Understanding," was quoted in "The Spectator" for 1714, No. 626, as having written: "We see a little, presume a great deal, and so jump *to* the conclusion." Malkin in his translation of "Gil Blas," published in 1809, wrote: "He jumped *to* the conclusion that there was not a more ancient house in Spain."

About 1860, or perhaps a few years later, the form "to jump *at* conclusions" was introduced, and since that time the two forms have been used interchangeably.

In Wylde's "Circle of Science," we find: "The rigid system of philosophy can not allow us to jump *at* conclusions. Rider Haggard, the novelist, in his story "Dawn," wrote, "So given to jumping *to* conclusions is society."

mobile.—"S. W.," Somerville, N. J.—Sir Oliver Lodge's pronunciation of *mobile*, in which he gave the "i" the diphthongal sound it has in *aisle*, is a pronunciation that was first indicated in 1791 by Walker, and reflected by Joseph Worcester in his Dictionary in 1859, but this book has long since been out of print, and the pronunciation discarded in favor of the short "i" sound that rimes with *bill*. With the exception of Walker, 1791; Worcester, 1859; Perry, 1805; Jameson, 1827, and Knowles, 1835, every other dictionary, from the day of Fenning, 1760, to our own time has indicated the "i" short.

plain sailing, plane sailing.—"A. F. B.," Jamestown, R. I.—Both forms of the phrase are in good use. Dampier, in his "Voyages," told us that he earned two dollars at one time by teaching some of his young seamen *plain sailing*, but he spelled it *plain*, and so did Rolt in his "Dictionary of Trade Terminology," where he defined the term *plain sailing:* "In navigation, the art of working the several cases and varieties in a ship's motion on a *plain* chart." Not until 1815 or thereabouts did the form *plane sailing* come to be recognized. In Burney's edition of Falconer's "Dictionary of Marine Terms," we find: "*Plane sailing* is that which is performed by means of a *plane* chart; in which case, the meridians are considered as parallel lines, the parallels of latitude are at right-angles to the meridians, the lengths of the degrees on the meridians, equator, and parallels of latitude, are everywhere equal." The form *plane sailing* was used also by Smyth in his "Sailors' Word Book," published in 1867, and he added this comment: "*Plane sailing* is so simple that it is colloquially used to express anything so easy that it is impossible to make a mistake."

The form *plain sailing* is noted as used in 1827 by Steuart in "Planter's Guide" (p. 493). He wrote: "It must be all *plain sailing*, as the seamen say, and no sudden turns, intricacies, or narrow passes." Since that time, this form has been in use by Paget, Anthony Trollope, Knox, Jebb, and Rider Haggard, and is noted by the NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY, which says: "*Plain sailing*. (1) Unobstructed progress, literally or figuratively. (2) Plane sailing." This work defines *plane sailing:* "A system for ascertaining a vessel's position on the supposition that the earth's surface is plane, not spherical."

theater.—"L. A. P." Milwaukee, Wis.—The NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY and the entire series of abridgments based upon it spell the word *theater* "*i-h-e-a-t-e-r*" in harmony with the best American practise, which is based upon the fact that the prevalent spelling from 1500 to 1700 was *theater*. In 1721 the lexicographer Bailey introduced the form *theatre*, and this had such effect on the English people that between that time and 1750, the form *theater* was dropped in Britain while it was retained in the American Colonies.

Prior to the invention of printing, the word was spelled variously, and we have in our collection Old French *teatre* used as an English word, and *theatre* used in the 12th and 13th centuries. Edmund Spenser, the poet, spelled the word *theater* in his "Ruins of Time" (92) in 1591. Shakespeare in his "Richard II.," act v, scene 2, line 23, of the edition of the play printed in 1593, wrote:

> "As in a *theater*, the eyes of men
> After a well graced actor leaves the stage,
> Are idlely bent on him that enters next."

Again in "As You Like It," act ii, scene 7 (1600), he used the spelling *theater*, also, in "Hamlet," act iii, scene 2 (1602). In 1603 the dramatist Drayton wrote in his *Odes* (vii., 56): "Till with shrill claps the *theater* do shake." Heywood in 1634 used the spelling *theater*. In 1652 Donne, in his *Epigrams*, wrote:

> "O wilt thou be Diana, haunt these fields,
> This *theater* both woods and fountains yields."

The spelling *theater* is recorded in *Phillips Dictionary* (1696). *The London Gazette*, No. 3,750, page 4, printed in 1701, lists: "The patentees of the *Theater*-Royal in Covent-Garden." Goldsmith, the poet and author of "The Deserted Village" and "The Traveler," wrote *theatre* in 1774. In the Twenty-eighth Act of George III.'s reign, passed in 1788, the word is spelled *theatres*, and thereafter that spelling prevailed in England where "the saloon *theatres* of the 'thirties were the music halls of to-day, and these saloon *theatres* rarely offended the patent houses, but when they did, the law was soon put in motion." This is a reference to a *theater* where drinks were served for consumption on the premises. The spelling *theater* is to be found in *Scribner's Magazine* for 1880.

The accepted American spelling, as recorded in the NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY and the "New English Dictionary on Historical Principles," is without question *theater*. Notwithstanding this, within the past few years there has been an intensive agitation in the United States by the publishers of English books, the purpose of which is to induce the American people to adopt the spellings and pronunciations of the English people. The word is derived from the Greek *theatron*, a place for viewing.

The Singing Shave

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Why the sudden singing in the bathroom? It's because dad has discovered the Ever-Ready Blade . . . so keen that it leaves his face clean and happy all day . . . so durable that he gets a lot more shaves from each blade . . . You, too, should be a Singing Shaver. Just say, "Ever-Ready Blades" to your dealer today.

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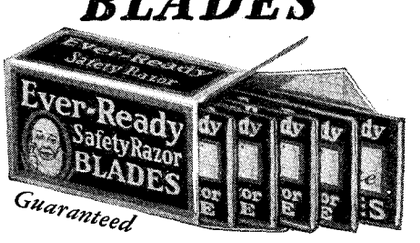
Ever-Ready BLADES



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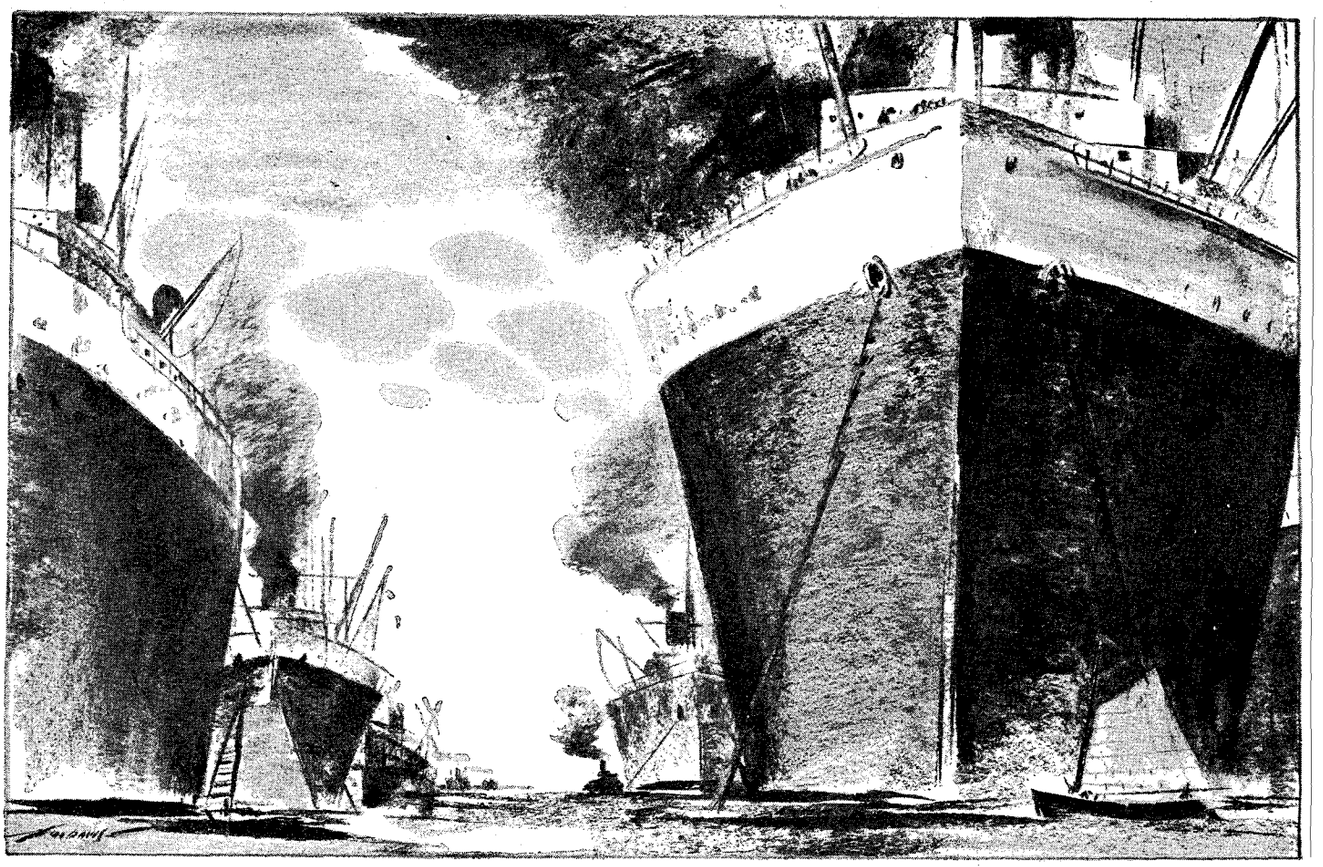
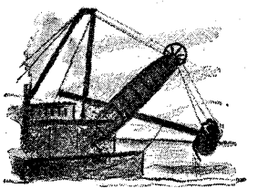
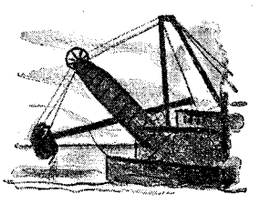




with Steam up



Out of a sky like brass the sun beats down on Colon. Wires hum, men sweat, the distant mountains tremble in the heat. In the harbor the fleets of the world are gathering, ship by ship. A week ago there were ten. Yesterday there were fifty. Tomorrow there will be a hundred. . . . For Culebra has slipped again, and the canal is closed to traffic.

All day long the ships ride at anchor, with steam up, while in Melbourne and Kobe and Honolulu anxious consignees scan the cable news. Across the isthmus, at Panama, another fleet waits, loaded with mutton for England, copra for New York, nitrates for New Orleans, and all the treasures of the Orient.

Meanwhile, up in the hills, the dredges work night and day, eating into the great slide of rock and dirt which chokes the cut. Men swarm like ants over the moraine, locomotives snort, winches whine. Ton by ton the mass diminishes, borne away in scows and dump-cars through the jungle. Steadily the channel widens, the last debris is cleared away, the engineers make a final inspection . . . and like a stream pent up and suddenly released, the fleets go through.

Something of this sort is happening to American business. For the past year and a half, there has been a general slowing-down process—partly economic and partly psychologic—in the course of which hand-to-mouth buying has been greatly accentuated. Orders have been cut to fractions. Wholesale and retail stocks have been allowed to dwindle. Attempts have been made to substitute cheap, unbranded merchandise for goods of known quality and reputation.

This is bad for every one concerned. It is bad for the consumer, because he can't get what he wants when he wants it. It is bad for the retailer, because he is losing the confidence and good-will of his trade. It is bad for the manufacturer, because he can't work out his production schedules on the basis of definite orders placed reasonably in advance.

There are signs that this condition is improving. But it is not improving fast enough. If, when the canal was choked at Culebra, the engineers had sat still and wondered how much more rock was going to slide, they would have done much as we are doing. What is needed now is foresight and courage. Retail and wholesale stocks should be brought gradually back to normal. Buying needs should be anticipated—and filled. People are still eating, sleeping, working, playing, just as they always have. . . . *Beyond the landslides of commerce the fleets of the world wait with brass polished and steam up, ready to go on through.*

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